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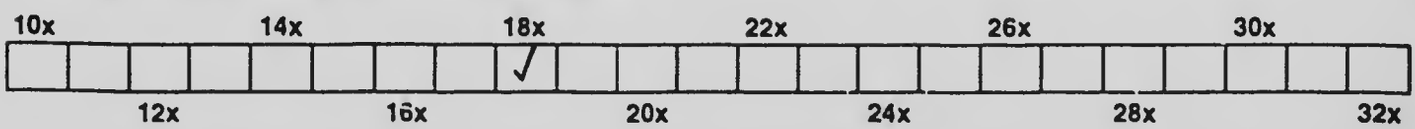

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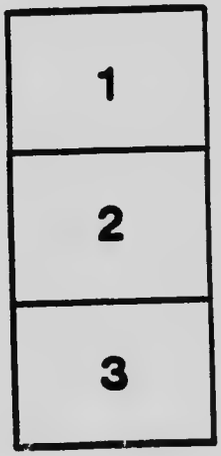

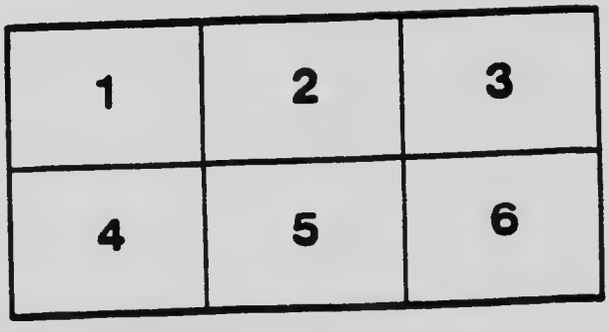

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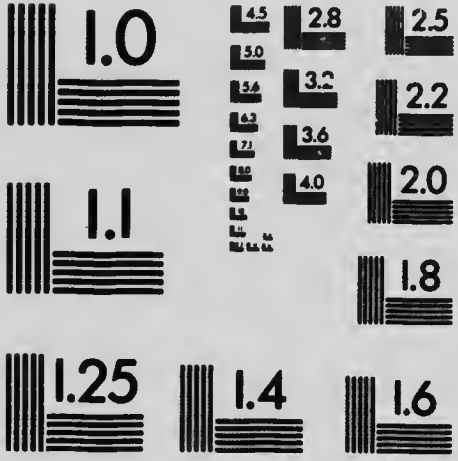

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. . WITH MAP . .

Dedicated to Hon. S. N. Parent, *Ex-Mayor of Quebec and Ex-Premier of the Province of Quebec, and the City Council by the author*

QUEBEC
Published by FRANK CARREL
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INTRODUCTORY

It has been said that "good wine needs no bush." Equally so, does an introduction to the ancient and historic city of Quebec, with its majestic memories of mystery, romantic adventure, victory and defeat, seem unnecessary. The very mention of its name evokes a flood of thrilling emotions. The grandeur of its site, the wonderful beauty of its scenery and the strange romance of its checkered history, all combine to make it one of the most unique and famous of cities, with a renown that is world wide.

Whether viewed as the cradle of New France and of the mighty civilization which now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or as the great military stronghold, for the mastery and possession of which so many hostile hosts have battled, its attractions for the intelligent tourist and traveller are such as to invest it with a charm and an aureole of interest peculiarly its own and without parallel on any other spot of earth. It is, in fact, a unique city, standing alone as a sort of historical hyphen or bond between the days that are and the days gone by, which cannot be duplicated either in the Old World or the New. From its lofty cliff of Cape Diamond and from under its grey old walls, the first explorers

and pioneers of what is now the granary of the world went forth into the unknown wilderness. From this antique city also departed the first missionaries, carrying the cross of salvation to distant tribes and nations. But that which must forever give Quebec its chief claim to the attention of the traveller is its historic battlefield, for it is impossible to behold it and reflect upon the momentous consequences of Montcalm's defeat and Wolfe's victory without feeling all the influence of the spirit of the scene.

During the three centuries which have elapsed since its foundation in 1608 by the illustrious Samuel Champlain, Quebec has accumulated a history rich in material for the philosopher, the poet and the romancer and among the records, associations and scenes thus brought together, the visitor, if so inclined, may find endless fields for research, observation and intellectual delight.

Unfortunately the majority of tourists, nowadays, do not seem to realize or appreciate this truth. In fact, they do not see Quebec, even when they come to visit it expressly for the purpose. They merely skim the surface so to speak, and more than one half of its beauties, as well as of the contents of its rich historic storehouse, remain a sealed book to them. Inspired with the restless spirit of the age, they come and go almost with lightning speed and imagine that they have seen all that is worth being seen in Quebec when they have "done" a few of its principal sights.

But there never was a greater mistake committed. Quebec is no prosaic modern town. It is a city to be once thoroughly seen and then for ever delightfully remembered. But this cannot be done even superficially in twenty-four hours. It takes a much longer time to get acquainted with all its beauties, and all its manifold objects of historic or legendary interest. It is only to the visitors so disposed that all the memory-haunted scenes of its mighty and glorious past unroll themselves. In fact, every stone in the walls of Quebec has a history and every spot of ground is sanctified by undying souvenirs. Almost every building in its antique and tortuous streets, still redolent of the religious and military history of early Canada, has a story to tell, and hardly a foundation can be upturned without disclosing some relic of bloody war in the shape of rusty cannon balls, muskets and swords, mingled with the arrows and tomahawks of the red man. It is haunted, peopled, so to speak by the spirits of the past; dead memories of departed glory arise on all sides and like ghosts, even at midday, present themselves to all who care to evoke them. In and out among the angles and bastions of its hoary ramparts still flit the shadows of the great men who have left such indelible marks upon the history of the New World by their heroism as soldiers, their daring as explorers or their zeal and self denial as missionaries and pioneers of Christianity and civilization. From every nook and cranny of the wonderful old place, their

spectral faces peer out at the visitor and impress him with respect, if not with awe, for the solemnity of his surroundings. One by one, their figures materialize again : Jacques-Cartier, the discoverer of Canada; Champlain, the founder of Quebec; Bishop Laval, Frontenac, hurling defiance at Phipps from the mouth of his cannon; La Salle, Marquette, Joliette, La Verandrye, bold and successful explorers; Brebœuf and Lallemant, martyrs for their faith; the infamous Bigot and the noble Montcalm, victorious Wolfe, chivalrous Levis, Montgomery and Arnold, Guy Carleton, Elgin and hundreds, nay, thousands of others, whose names are forever linked with the history not only of Quebec and Canada, but of all America and whose most enduring monuments are to be looked for in the conquest of the New World from savagery to Christianity and civilization, Altogether, there is not a spot in all America richer in historic treasure or more lavishly endowed by Nature in the beauty, grandeur and splendor of its surroundings than the quaint old walled city of Quebec, which guards the portal of the great inland waters of the continent and which has been so aptly termed the "Gibraltar of America" and the "Sentinel City of the St. Lawrence."

For beauty and picturesqueness of scenery, too, Quebec is not surpassed even by far famed Naples, which it in some respects exceeds. This is affirmed with remarkable unanimity by all the writers of note, who have treated the subject, and they have

been many. But one of these must suffice for the whole. In describing the wondrous charm of the old city's general appearance and environments, he said : "The majestic appearance of Cape Diamond and the fortifications; the cupolas and minarets, like those of an Eastern city, blazing and sparkling in the sun, the noble basin like a sheet of purest silver, in which might ride with safety the navies of the world, the graceful meanderings of the river St. Charles, the numerous village spires on either side of the St. Lawrence, the fertile valley dotted with the picturesque *habitant* houses, the distant Falls of Montmorency, the park-like scenery of Point Levis, the beauteous Isle of Orleans, the grim purple mountains, the barriers to the north, form a picture which it is no exaggeration to say is unsurpassed in any part of the World." Indeed, looking down over the city, with its strange confusion of buildings, all cast, as it were, at random, upon the declivity of the mountain and tumbling down in wild confusion to the shores of the great river below, and gazing beyond the churches and monuments, and the rampart gates, the visitor beholds a picture that no pencil can delineate and no poet describe.

And when all these matchless attractions is superadded the crowning one, in the torrid season, of a delightful climate tempered by the soft health-giving breeze of the St. Lawrence and the invigorating air of the North, one is tempted to wonder

why so many prefer the glittering whirl and the discomforts of the fashionable spas to a few weeks' sojourn in a place which possesses such multiple attractions and such splendid hotel accommodations nowadays as old Quebec and among a people who, with much of the manners and customs and the speech and dress of a feudal age, still preserve a genuine reverence for the old-fashioned virtue of hospitality, and are never happier than when they are endeavoring to make the stranger feel at home among them.

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN, Founder Quebec

QUEBEC

DESCRIPTIVE and ILLUSTRATED

It is three hundred and seventy-three years since Jacques Cartier, a bold mariner of St. Malo, in France, discovered Canada, whose name is derived from "Kanata" an Indian word signifying a "collection of huts." Two years later, in 1535, he made a second voyage to the St. Lawrence and became friendly with Donnacona, the Indian chief or ruler of Stadacona, an aboriginal village which occupied part of the present site of Quebec. Stadacona is Algonquin and means "a crossing upon floating wood," referring to the drift wood which frequently blocked the mouth of the St. Charles and enabled the Indians to cross over it on foot from one side of the bay to the other. No satisfactory explanation can be given of the word "Quebec." By some it is attributed to the exclamation "Quel Bec" (What

Jacques-Cartier taking Possession of Gaspé Bay 1534.

a beak) elicited from some of Jacques Cartier's followers when the noble promontory of Cape Diamond first greeted their astonished eyes. Others again trace it to a Montagnais origin and say that it comes from "Kepeck," meaning "disembark" or "come ashore," which was the greeting addressed by the natives to the French arrivals. But the weight of opinions as to its true derivation inclines to the belief that its source is to be looked for in a word common to all the Indian dialects of the time and place, meaning "a narrowing of the river." As a matter of fact, too, the St. Lawrence narrows to less than a mile wide opposite the city. Cape Diamond, whose lofty summit is crowned with the present citadel, takes the name from the numerous quartz crystals, sparkling like diamonds, which are to be found in its rock formation. Jacques Cartier wintered in the River St. Charles, called by him the St. Croix and by the Indians the " Cahir Coubat" on account of its serpentine meanderings. His winter quarters

were near the residence of the late Mr. Parke, Ringfield. In 1541 Jacques Cartier made a third voyage, and built a fort at Cap Rouge just above Quebec and also visited Hochelaga, now Montreal. In 1606 Champlain arrived at Stadacona, and, landing his followers, founded the city of Quebec which has since been besieged five different times, In 1629 Champlain was obliged to deliver up the city and himself and followers to Sir David Kerkt, but by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, Canada was restored to France, and Champlain returned as governor of the colony. In October, 1690, Sir William Phipps appeared with a fleet before the city and demanded his surrender, which the proud Count

Jacques Cartier, arriving at Quebec.

Champlain's landing at Quebec 1608.

de Frontenac haughtily refused. After a harmless bombardment the English fleet retired. In 1711, another English fleet under Sir Hoveden Walker sailed for Quebec, but was almost wholly destroyed by a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For the last two deliverances the little church in the Lower Town was named Notre-Dame des Victoires.

On the 26th June, 1759, Admiral Saunders anchored his fleet and transports, with General Wolfe and the English army on board, off the Island of Orleans, then called Isle de Bacchus. The troops landed on the Island on the following day, near the church of St. Laurent, and marched up to the west end, from which they had a view of Quebec, while the French

army, under the Marquis de Montcalm, consisting of about 13,000 men, was encamped on the opposite shore of Beauport, General Moncton, with four battalions, occupied the heights of Levis, from which place he bombarded the city and laid it in ruins. General Wolfe then crossed to the mainland to the east of the river Montmorency, and on the 31st of July attacked the French, and was defeated, with the loss of 182 killed, and 650 wounded and 15 missing. After some delay, caused by the illness of General Wolfe, the English fleet sailed up past the city, and on the morning of the 13th September, Wolfe landed his troops at a place below Sillery, now called Wolfe's Cove, and scaled the heights, dislodging a French guard at the top of the hill, and forming line of battle on the Plains of Abraham, east of the site of the Ross Rifle Factory, much to the astonishment of Montcalm, who had been encamped at Beauport since the defeat of the British on the 31st of July, daily expecting another attack. He hastened from there with his army by the bridge of boats across the mouth of the river St. Charles, and at ten o'clock both armies were engaged in conflict, which in a short time, ended in the defeat of Montcalm, who was wounded and carried into the city. Wolfe on the field victorious was carried back, the spot now being marked by a monument to his memory. Montcalm died and was buried in the Ursuline Convent. The French army retreated towards Beauport and afterwards to Pointe aux Trembles, and on the 18th September, the city of

Quebec was surrendered to the English and General Murray remained as Gove nor, with a garrison f rce of 6,000 men. The fleet with Wolfe's body on board, sailed for England in October,

On the 28th April, in the following year, the French army of about ten thousand men, under Levis appeared at Ste. Foye, also near Quebec, and were met by the English under General Murray, whose force consisted of about three thousand men, sickness and death having thus greatly reduced their numbers. The English were obliged to retire behind the fortifications of the city, but, on the 15th May an English fleet, under Commodore Saunders, arrived with men and reinforcements, when the French army retreated and Canada became an English colony in 1763.

In 1775, Quebec was again threatened. General Arnold, with a small army of Americans, arrived on the heights of Levis by the Chaudiere valley, and, on the 14th November, landed his forces at Wolfe's Cove, from which they occupied Ste. Foye and St. Roch. General Montgomery arrived on the 1st December and took command. The garrison of Quebec, under the guidance of Mr. Bouchette, the father of the late Joseph Bouchette in his lifetime Deputy Surveyor-General of the Province of Quebec, hastened frrom Montreal to do his utmost to place the city in safety. Arnold occupied a house on the south side of the St. Charles River, to the east of Scott's bridge, while Montgomery established himself in Holland House, on the Ste. Foye road. The

American troops were quartered in the suburbs of the city and even in the Intendant's Palace, at the foot of Palace Hill, which was soon reduced to ruins by the fire from the city,

On the 31st December, Montgomery advanced, with seven hundred men, along Champlain street, and came upon a barrier at which was a guard. At the approach of the Americans a cannon was fired with deadly effect, killing Montgomery, his two aids and others, causing the immediate dispersion of the enemy. Arnold at the same time, advanced from St. Roch, along St. Charles street, expecting to meet Montgomery at the foot of Mountain Hill, and make a combined assault. Arnold occupied the houses on Sault-au-Matelot street, but was ejected from there by a volunteer officer, Mons. Dambourges. Arnold was wounded and taken to the General Hospital. The American loss in killed and wounded was about a hundred ; four hundred and twenty-six rank and file surrendered and were placed under guard in the Seminary. The remainder continued to occupy St. Roch till the 6th May, when reinforcements arrived from England and the siege was raised. Montgomery's body was taken to a house on St. Louis street, where it was laid out and whence it was next day removed and buried at the foot of the Citadel Hill, from which it was, many years afterwards, taken to New York and finally interred with all the honors befitting the unfortunate, but gallant dead.

In 1837, Quebec was in a state of excitement,

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caused by the rebellion of that year. The militia were called out and the city placed under military rule, but nothing of consequence occurred. One night, however, was heard a loud ringing of bells, and it was said that the rebels had risen and would sack the place. The cause of all this alarm was, nevertheless, very simple—the singeing of a pig in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery yard. In the following year, Messrs. Theller and Dodge, two American sympathizers, who were imprisoned with three others in the Citadel, very cleverly effected their escape. Four of them let themselves down from the flag staff bastion, and Theller and Dodge succeeded in passing through the city gates and afterwards reached the United States.

In 1832 and 1834, Quebec was visited by that dreadful scourge, Asiatic cholera. In the latter year the castle of St. Louis was destroyed by fire. On the 28th of May, 1845, the whole of St. Roch was also burnt down, and on the 28th June, in the same year nearly the whole of St. John and St. Louis suburbs suffered a similar fate. By these two fires over $2,000,000 worth of property was destroyed. St. Roch, St. Sauveur, Champlain and the greater part of Montcalm and St. John's wards have also been since swept by disastrous conflagrations, which have effaced many of the old landmarks that were associated with the adventurous years of the seventeenth century. But those that have passed away have left their romantic history, while those by which

they have been replaced and those which remain speak ever impressively of their early associations.

In 1846, in the month of June, the theatre, formerly the Riding School, attached to the castle of St. Louis, and what is now called the Dufferin Terrace, was destroyed by fire during a performance, when the building was crowded and forty-five persons lost their lives.

Spencer Wood, Residence of the Lieutenant Governor.

Quebec has often been the prey of extensive conflagrations. In 1853 the Parliament Houses were burnt down, when a large library and museum were lost. The sittings of the House were then transferred to the church of the Grey Nuns, near Gallow's Hill, which had not then been consecrated. It, however, also fell a prey to the devouring element, and the sittings were afterwards held in the Music Hall,

in St. Louis street, since destroyed by fire on St. St. Patrick's night, 1900. The Parliament House was afterwards rebuilt in rather a flimsy manner, but was again destroyed by fire in 1882, and sittings are now held in the magnificent new structure on the Grande Allée.

Since the year 1867, the date of Confederation, Quebec has been the seat of government of the Province of Quebec and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, whose beautiful place, Spencer Wood, on the St. Louis road, is well worth a visit from the stranger.

CHAMPLAIN'S MONUMENT, Near Dufferin Terrace

GENERAL ASPECT

VIEWED from any standpoint whatever, the general aspect of Quebec strikes and impresses the beholder. Standing out upon a natural eminence, whose base is washed by the majestic swell of the St. Lawrence, the dim, huge mass of the great rock and citadel—seemingly one grand fortification—at first absorbs the attention, when approached from the river side, which is always the best way to do so in order to obtain a comprehensive view of the whole beautiful panorama. Then, the details come out one after another. The firm lines of rampart and bastion, the shelving outlines of Cape Diamond, Dufferin Terrace with its light pavilions, the Wolfe and Montcalm Monument, the Governor's Garden, the Chateau Frontenac, the slope of Mountain Hill, the conspicuous pile of Laval University, the dark serried mass of houses clustering along the foot of the rock and rising gradually up the gentler incline into which these fall away, the quays, the large passenger boats steaming in and out from their wharves, all impress the stranger with the distinctive aspects of the quaint old city before he lands. But it is when he comes in actual contact with it when he loiters through its curious streets or when he takes

his stand upon its giddy heights that he grasps the full charm of his surroundings and properly enjoys the magnificent panorama of beauty which unrolls itself to his eyes, while he recalls that he is in the most historical spot on the American continent and that wars for centuries have lashed around the citadel-crowned side of the great rock on which he is perched, and that all around him are the landmarks and traditions of a mighty past. True, in the onward march of progress, some of these landmarks, such as the ancient gates of the city, have yielded to the necessities of a later civilization and been replaced by modern and more ornate structures, which however, happily preserve Quebec's unique military character. But altogether the appearance of the old city is so strange in this modern age, so quaint and curious in every way, and so reminded of feudal times and of an Old World transplanted to the New that the marked contrast which it presents to all the other cities of America is both delightful and instructive. And, as for scenic beauty, there is hardly in the world a grander outlook than that from the King's Bastion on the Citadel or from Dufferin Terrace below, the favorite promenade of the citizens.

HOW TO REACH QUEBEC

QUEBEC is easily reached by land or water, by rail or boat. Railways, equipped with all the conveniences and luxuries of modern travel, radiate to and from it like the spokes of a wheel. From North, South, East and West, on both sides of the St. Lawrence, these iron bands connect it with the outside world. From the Canadian Atlantic seaboard and the Maritime Provinces, the Intercolonial, the Government railway, places its accommodation at the disposal of the visitor or tourist. From the West and South, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk, with their innumerable branches, feeders and connections with the entire railway system of America, their sumptuous palace and sleeping cars, rapid express trains and courteous and obliging officials, make the journey to the ancient capital of Canada one both of speed and pleasure. Quebec is the Eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific, which follows the north shore of the St. Lawrence as the Grand Trunk follows its southern bank, while the Quebec Central affords one of the most expeditious routes from and to the New England States. The Quebec and Lake St. John and Canadian Northern also enter it from the north. There is also a water route to Quebec and Saguenay river, via the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION

To say that Quebec is equal in point of hotel accommodation to-day to any other American city, is no exaggeration whatever. In its Chateau Frontenac, it possesses a hostelry which, for beauty of site and luxuriousness of appointments, cannot be surpassed anywhere. It is a magnificent new fire-proof hotel, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, stands at the eastern end of a splendid esplanade known as the Dufferin Terrace, just below the King's Bastion of the Citadel, commanding delightful views of the St. Lawrence as far as the eye can reach,—down past the Isle of Orleans, across to Levis and beyond, up stream to Sillery; and, to the left, the country along the beautiful valley of the St. Charles River. The grandeur of the scenery is indescribable it is matchless in diversity and charming in effect. No grander site for such a structure could be found on the continent, and it would not be easy to combine the advantages it possesses in any place the world over. This elegant hotel, on which over $1,500,000 has been judiciously expended, and which is about to be enlarged for a second time on a most stupendous scale in order to make it rival the leading hotels of this continent to meet the increased demands of travel, is erected on an historic spot of

Main Entrance To Chateau Frontenac from Court Yard.

more than ordinary interest—the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, so famous in Canadian history, and once the vice-regal residence of the Governors of Canada, both before and after the conquest. "A massive, shapely edifice is this grand hotel on Dufferin Terrace," writes the well-known authoress, Faith Fenton A veritable old-time chateau, whose curves and cupolas, turrets and towers, even whose tones of gray stone and dulled brick harmonize well with the sober, quaint architecture of our dear old Fortress City. Château Frontenac has been planned with the strong sense of the fitness of things. In exterior it blends with its surroundings, it is part

of the wondrous picturesqueness. The magnificent outlook and luxury are so commingled that neither seems to have been sacrificed to the other. The architect, Mr. Bruce Price, must have a cunning brain to have thus devised this quaintly shaped hotel and so mapped out the interior that all its offices and service rooms, even the main entrance hall, with its pillared gateway, look out upon the inner curve, leaving every bit of the outer circle, which faces the magnificent stretch of river and sky and far-off hills, to be devoted to guests' rooms. It was a clever and difficult planning; it required an equally clever and difficult furnishing for this splendid edifice possesses as many interior curves and corners as outer ones. It is delightfully unexpected in its ways. Rooms that are bow-shaped, crescent-shaped, circular rooms that are acute-angled, obtuse-angled, triagonal, sexagonal—everything except right-angled. And then the stairways—they are everywhere, and equally pretty and unique in effect.

The tapestries that surround the dining room of the Château Frontenac, consist of a repetition of five panels composing the "Foundation of Rome" series, the original of which is in the Royal Palace at Madrid.

In the first panel are to be seen Romulus and Remus, being suckled by a she-wolf and discovered by Faustulus.

After the death of Numa, King of Alba, Romulus was enthroned and founded Rome, and these incidents are depicted on panel number two.

The third panel is a representation of the bringing of Hersilia before Romulus after the rape of the Sabines.

In the fourth panel, Romulus is shown in the act of administering law to the people, appointing lictors, etc.

An intricate scene illustrative of the prosperity of Rome in the palmy days of her greatness, forms the subject of the fifth panel of the series.

In the enlarged and modernized Hotels St. Louis, Victoria, Clarendon and Blanchard, it offers to the visitor during his stay a home calculated to fully satisfy even the most fastidious and exacting. There are also a number of minor but comfortable hotels in Quebec, so that the point of accommodation in this important respect the old city can be fairly said to be fully up to the requirements of the times. To the tourist, who extends his trip to the watering places of the Lower St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay and Lake St. John, the Manoir Richelieu, at Murray Bay, the Chateau Saguenay at Chicoutimi, the Hotel Roberval at Lake St. John, and the Tadousac Hotel can be safely recommended, while the new hotel at Lake St. Joseph, only fifty minutes by rail from Quebec, offers a splendid change for those who prefer a few days out of town.

CITADEL, FORTIFICATIONS and GATES

QUEBEC is still a fortress, originally garrisoned by the soldiery of Britain and at present by Canada's own regular troops, and though not now garrisoned by the soldiery of Britain from the bastion of the Citadel there still floats the Union Jack, symbol of her power. Perhaps the most impressive view of what has been termed the "Gibraltar of America" is that from Dufferin Terrace. From this commanding position, half way up the slope of the historic rock, a fine view is had of the Citadel and the fortifications, which enwall it and its forty acres of parade ground, bastions and entrenchments on the highest point of Cape Diamond. Approached almost from any quarter, however, the fortress of Quebec inspires the visitor with awe. The fortifications are omnipresent. No matter from what point you look towards the ancient city, for eight or ten miles away, they are there still with their geometry outlined against the sky. Entrance to the fortress is gained by what is called the Citadel Hill and the Chain Gate, which gives access to the ditches, and by Dalhousie Gate which ushers the visitor to the heart of the Citadel. Passing across the parade ground, looking out upon the guard room and the officers

and men's quarters, the King's Bastion is gained, where the glorious spectacle, already referred to, bursts upon the delighted spectator. But hardly less fine is the outlook from the other parapets and eminences within the grim fortress. Behind the walls are casemated barracks for the troops, and these

The Terrace and Citadel.

are loopholed for musketry, so as to command the ditches, while on the summits are cannon commanding all approaches to the city landward, and on the opposite side are batteries commanding the harbor. Powerful guns of large calibre and including guns of modern construction are here mounted, as also

a huge Palliser. Across the Citadel square are the Governor General's Residence and the Officer's Quarters and Mess ; stores for ammunition, stables and other buildings occupy the western portion of the square. Among the latter is the Artillery Museum, situated beneath the Commandant's Office,

The Ramparts from Cove Field.

will well repay a visit. The King's Bastion is over three hundred and fifty feet above the St. Lawrence. The French originally had wooden fortifications on Cape Diamond, and spent so much money upon them and upon the other defences of the city, together with what was boodled by Bigot and his assistants, that Louis XIV is reported to have asked whether the fortificatons of Quebec were built of gold. The

first under British rule were constructed by the Royal Engineers, and fell into decay at the end of the century,. Their reconstruction dates back to 1823, and was carried out according to plans submitted to and approved by the Duke of Wellington, at a cost of about $25,000,000. The guard rooms are located in the Dalhousie Gate, the barracks are casemated, and many of the other buildings are considered bomb-proof. The details of the alleged private underground passages communicating with certain localities without the fortress are, of course, secrets that the military authorities keep to themselves. At the easterly end of the officers' quarters, a substantial row of stone buildings overlooking the river, are the Viceregal quarters, where the Governor-General of Canada and his family reside during a part of the summer season in each year. In the centre of the square, tourists are shown a small brass cannon, captured by the British at Bunker's Hill, To the west of the Citadel are the Plains of Abraham, where was fought the decisive battle of 13th September, 1759. Three Martello towers, built in 1812, are to be seen, constructed weak towards the city, so as easily to be destroyed in the event of capture, and strong on the outer sides, having cannon mounted. Immense military stores are constantly kept ready for use at a moment's notice. In the event of the capture of the city, it would easily be destroyed from the Citadel. The Royal Canadian Artillery is now quartered there and seems but a handful in the immense fortress. It was by means of the hal-

yard of the flag-staff on the King's Bastion that the American sympathizers, General Theller and Colonel Dodge, in October, 1838, made their escape from the Citadel, where they were prisoners. They had previously drugged the sentry, and contrived to get safely out of the city, despite the precautions of the commandant, Sir James McDonald, a Waterloo veteran. Nor does less historic interest attach to the city's gates, even in their modern attire, which remind the visitor of the old military regime and which happily form part of the reconstructed line of fortifications. A rich history clings to them, though only two of the six original gates are now preserved. These are St. Louis and Kent gates, all of which have been re-erected in harmony with Lord Dufferin's plans for the embellishment of the modern city. The visitor will be grateful for the revival of these interesting heirlooms, though historically, he will miss Hope Gate and Prescott Gate, the two quaint picket-flanked structures which marked the era of the British occupation of Quebec. Prescott Gate was sacrificed to the demands of commerce and to the thoroughfare which led up Mountain Hill from the Lower Town and Hope Gate was likewise demolished at the call of the same ruthless traffic. With these fell also Palace Gate, a relic of the earlier occupation of the city and once the portal that led to the palace of the French Intendants. Quite recently St. John's Gate has been taken down to enlarge and embellish John street. Happily, however, two of the more characteristic gates have

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been rebuilt and in a style that does credit to the taste of the public spirited Viceroy, who was instrumental in securing their restoration. These memorial structures not only form in themselves a series of interesting and picturesque archways, but agreeably diversify the scene in the stroll round the city ramparts which should not be omitted by the visitor.

The Esplanade is the name given to the expanse of verdure, fringed with graceful trees, which extends from St. Louis to Kent Gates and which is bounded to the west by the city walls, from whose summit can be traced the line of the old French fortifications. It was formerly a parade ground of the British troops until their withdrawal in 1871. A few dismounted cannon are all that now remain of its past glories.

The Grand Battery, which extends along the very edge of the cliff, from the top of Mountain Hill to Palace Gate, is also a very interesting sight with its rows of heavy guns commanding the river. The views of the harbor and surrounding country from it are also very fine. It may be mentioned that, on the river side, the city is defended by the following batteries apart from the Citadel : The Assembly Battery, 9 guns ; the Grand Battery, 17 guns ; the St. Charles Battery, 2 guns and 3 bombs Half Moon Battery, 1 gun ; Hope Gate Battery, 4 guns ; Montcalm Battery, 4 guns ; Nunnery Battery, No. 2, 4 guns and 2 howitzers ; Nunnery Battery No. 1, 2 guns and 2 howitzers. In addition to these, there are beneath the Dufferin Terrace, Wolfe's Battery

of 4 guns and 1 Palliser cannon and two minor batteries with 4 guns.

Quebec is also defended by the three powerful forts crowning the heights of Levis, referred to further on,

A Corner of the City Wall, Battery

IN THE CITY

NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES

BEFORE ascending to the heights from the water-side the visitor should first take a look at the memorial church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, or the Little Lower Town chapel, as it is generally called by English speaking people. Architecturally, it is a comparatively insignificant structure, but it is nevertheless one of the most interesting historical edifices in Quebec. Erected in 1688, as may be read on its facade, and dedicated to Heaven in gratitude of the French for the memorable repulse of Sir William Phipps' attack on Quebec in 1690, and the providential escape of the town from surrender to Sir Hoveden Walker's formidable armada, wrecked on Egg Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in 1711, it stands close by the site of Champlain's original *abitation*, stores and gardens, destroyed during the first occupation of Quebec by the English under Sir David Kerkt, in 1629 and was partially destroyed by the bombardment from Wolfe's batteries at Levis during the siege of 1759. It was rebuilt or rather renovated after the bombardment, and still stands to-day an interesting relic of the past. It derives its name from the feast of Our Lady of Victoires, which is annually celebrated in it on the 7th October.

CHAMPLAIN'S OLD FORT

CLOSE by this church, on the ground now built over, formerly stood the first building and defences erected by the founder of Quebec in 1608. These were called "Champlain's Abitation" or Habitation and consisted of quite a number of buildings, including his own residence or castle as governor of New France. This last was surrounded by a ditch, with drawbridge, and the remaining buildings were used as residences for his companions, and as stores, workshops, &c., but every vestige of them has long since disappeared and even their precise site is still somewhat doubtful.

Champlain's Abitation (Fort and Residence)

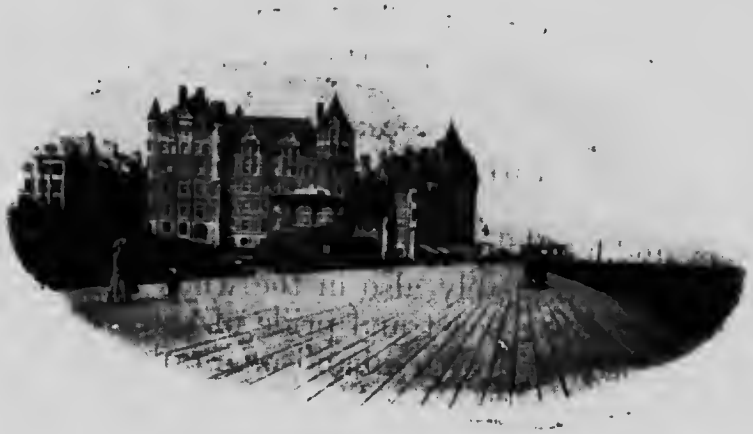
CHAMPLAIN'S GRAVE

THE exact spot where the illustrious founder of Quebec, who died on Christmas Day, 1635, lies buried, is still an unsolved riddle, over which the local antiquaries have for many years puzzled their brains and waxed warm in their controversies. All that is certain about it, is that it is somewhere in close proximity to his first home here in the New World, but whether in the soil at the base of the cliff or on the heights above, is still unsettled, and will probably forever remain so.

DUFFERIN TERRACE

THIS is undoubtedly the finest promenade on this continent and probably also in the whole world. It is legitimately the boast and pride of Quebec. It is a planked platform, with a handsome railing in front and juts out along the very brink of Cape Diamond over the river. Formerly, the platform was much less extensive and was called after an early governor of Canada, the Durham Terrace. But, under the memorable administration of Lord Dufferin, the extensions and improvements made, so changed the form and augmented the size of the promenade, that it was deemed only just to call it the Dufferin Terrace. This remarkable terrace extends for 1,500 feet, or over a quarter of a mile, and about sixty feet wide. It is under the shadow of the Citadel and overhangs, so to speak, all the lower portion of Que-

bec. From its railings, the tourist can look down from a height of about two hundred feet upon the river, and across the river to Levis and beyond upon a scene of unequalled and of most varied natural beauty and magnificence. There are five kiosks, Plessis, Frontenac, Lorne and Louise, Dufferin and Victoria, upon the Terrace, apart from one much larger which is used as a band-stand, where on sum-



Chateau Frontenac and Dufferin Terrace Walk

mer evenings, the military musicians from the Citadel discourse sweet tunes for the enjoyment of all who seek recreation upon the crowded promenade, whither flock in the evening the beauty and fashion of the old capital, and few are the cities which can vie with Quebec in the beauty of its women.

Being at an elevation of over two hundred feet, a magnificent panorama stretches beneath the ob-

server, which at the first *coup d'œil* is almost bewildering. The River St. Lawrence, bearing on its bosom hundreds of vessels of every description, from the tiny canoe, which from such a height appears but a speck, to the terraced, palace river boat and the huge ocean steamship, flows, majestically onward to the sea. Opposite—in the distance—is the town of Levis, crowning cliffs as high as those of Quebec ,and where may be seen the three immense forts erected by the English Government at a cost of 75,000,000 sterling, which render an attack from the south an impracticable, if not an impossible attempt. Amid the groups of houses are distinguishable churches, convents and schools, while eastwards is seen the spire of the church of St. Joseph, clustered round by a number of villas and cottages, and jutting out into the river the promontary called the "Point" or Indian Cove, once dotted by the wigwams of the Indians, but now inhabited by French Canadians. Towards the East, basking in the sunlight, is the Island of Orleans, once called the Isle of Bacchus, from the quantity of wild grapes which formerly flourished upon it, and again L'Isle des Sorciers, on account of the bad repute it had gained in reference to evil spirits and ghosts, which, it is said, infested the island in times past. On either side the St. Lawrence passes onward under the name of the north and the south channels. On the north shore, forty miles in the distance, frowns Cape Tourmente, while as the eye follows upwards, along the shore are the villages of

Ste. Anne, *La Bonne Ste. Anne*, as it is lovingly called by the villagers, Chateau Richer, l'Ange Gardien, Beauport, Montmorency and Limoilou. Nearly opposite the end of the island is the indentation, where rush forever the Falls of Montmorency over the precipice, and from which rises a pillar of fleecy mist. In the rear of all these tower, range after range, the Laurentian mountains, till their blue summits are lost in the azure of the sky. Beneath lies the Lower Town with its busy crowds. At the mouth of the St. Charles is the Custom House, Louise Docks, the Castle Garden of Canada, and immediately below the Terrace is the Champlain Market Hall. Close by it is the church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, already described. At the foot of the cliff runs Champlain street, through which, on the 31st December, 1775, the gallant, but unfortunate American General, Richard Montgomery, endeavored to lead an attack on the city, but met his death at a place close by, now marked by a wooden sign with the inscription "Here Montgomery fell, 31st December, 1775." Prescott Gate, called after General Prescott, and demolished in 1871, stood at the spot

Breakneck Steps and Little Champlain Street

where the city walls are divided, close to the foot of the steps. Opposite, once stood the Bishop's Palace, and where the first cemetery was established, from which, in late years, have been taken bones and articles of Indian workmanship.

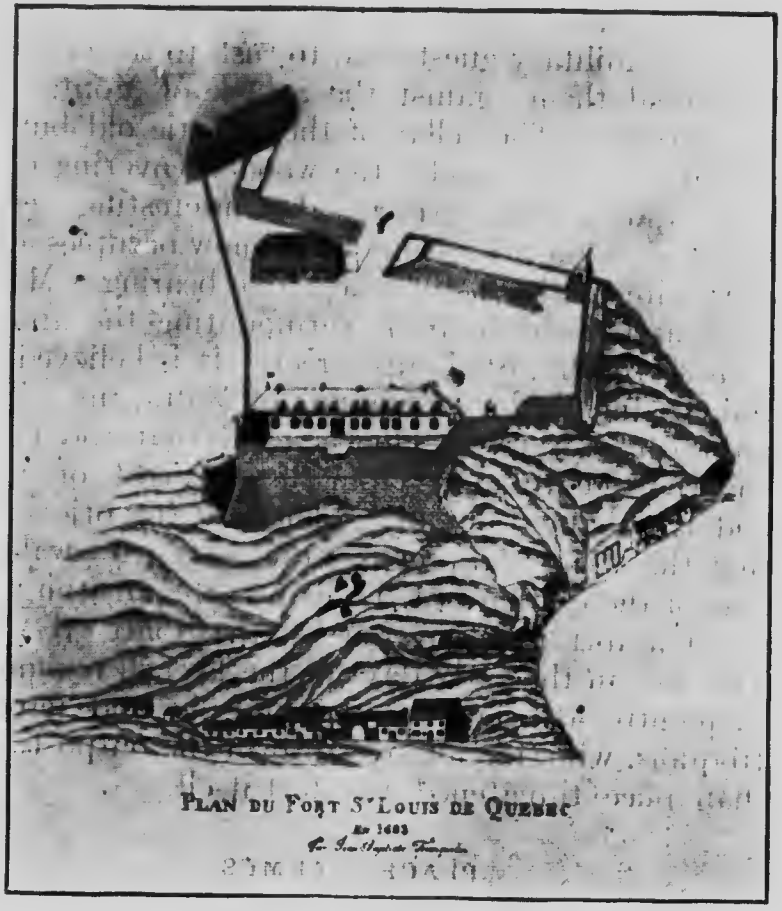
EXTENSION OF DUFFERIN TERRACE

THE Dufferin Terrace was greatly improved in 1900 by an addition of a public thoroughfare which connects it around Cape Diamond with the famous Cove Fields. The extension consists of a number of stairways leading from the west end of the Terrace to the King's Bastion on the Citadel and then proceeding around the fortification walls to the large open plain on the west side of the Citadel, known as the Cove Fields, or the Quebec Golf Club links. It is over 1800 feet in length and commands a grander view of the panorama surrounding Quebec than Dufferin Terrace. It was built by the Dominion Government and is a unique sight for visitors to inspect. It was opened on May 1st, 1900. Owing to the dangerous conditons of the rock, the western end of the Terrace has been taken down (1906) to permit of the Dominion Government carrying out a plan of work for the support of the portion of the rock which threatens to fall.

CHAMPLAIN'S MONUMENT

THE monument is about fifty feet high. Champlain is represented with plumed hat in hand, saluting the Canadian soil as he lands, in the other hand are his titles as founder of the city of Quebec. This statue is 15 feet high and weighs 6,254 lbs., and faces the town, On the square pedestal is placed a bronze group in *cello-relievo* of great beauty. A female form representing the city of Quebec, seated at the foot of the monument, and looking up towards Champlain inscribes the name of the city's founder in letters of gold on the great book of Immortality ; on her right, a child, representing the Genius of Navigation, typifies the profession of the great sailor and explorer ; above these a Fame with wings outspread and trumpet in mouth proclaims the glory of the immortal founder of Quebec. On the upper part are the arms of Brouage, Quebec and Canada. On the lateral faces, is the inscription, in English and French respectively.

Here was the second clearing made by the pioneers of New France, and where Champlain erected the famous castle of St. Louis, from which he and his successors, the French viceroys before the conquest, exercised at one time a sway that extended from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes and the mouth of the Mississippi. Here resided the French and English Governors until the destruction of the old building by fire in 1834, when it was occupied by Lord Aylmer. It was from it that stout old Gov-



Site of Chateau Frontenac 1683

ernor Frontenac returned to Sir William Phipps' demand for the surrender of Quebec, the haughty reply that he would answer him from the mouths of his cannon. It was in it that the English Governor, Guy arleton, was giving a grand ball on

the memorable night of the 31st December, 1775, when his military guests had to rush to the city walls to defend them against the attack of Montgomery and Arnold. The cellar of the historic old building is still to be seen under the wooden covering of the present Dufferin Terrace. An interesting feature of the Chateau Frontenac, which now occupies a part of its site, is the historic keystone bearing a Maltese cross and the date 1647, surmounting the archway or *porte-cochère*, St. Louis street. It is believed that the Original Order of Knights of Malta, intended to establish a priory in Quebec, and that the French governor Montmagny, himself a knight of Malta, laid the foundations of a house for his priory, and that this stone was prepared to insert in its walls. In rear of the castle of St. Louis was the area on which stood a fort now covered by the Place d'Armes. This fort in the early days of the French regime was frequently attacked by the intrepid and ferocious Iroquois, who, having overthrown the outpost, more than once threatened the fort itself.

PLACE D'ARMES

The Ring or Place d'Armes in front of the Chateau Frontenac is the place where the remnant of the Huron Indians, driven from the great lakes by their fierce and relentless foes, the Iroquois, took refuge for a time under the shelter of the French guns. During the French regime it was the *Grande Place*, where military parades and public meetings were

A QUEBEC CALECHE

held, as well as the fashionable promenade of those eventful times.

The historic spot is now covered with trees in the centre of which is a fountain and basin of water while pathways cross through it at right angles.

UNION BUILDING

An edifice of more than ordinary interest, from its historical and social associations, is *The Union Building*, situated on the north side of *The Place d'Armes*, opposite *The Chateau Frontenac*. Upon its site was the original vice-regal residence of *Gouverneur d'Ailleboust*, in 1649. Subsequently, in 1805, the present building was erected. A club of *Bons Vivants* composed of the most eminent men in the community, and known under the name of *The Barons' Club*, bided there and held its meetings in 1808 and later. It was occupied by the Parliament of Canada for many years as government offices. Within its walls originated the earlier legislation of the county, and also the defensive measures adopted to repel the American Invasion of 1812. In fact not one inch of ground in this neighborhood is rich in memories of the past and it gives one a rare sense of antiquity, for all the world as if the clocks had stopped one hundred years ago and more, when inhaling its atmosphere.

In this building may be found to-day the highest grade of dressed and undressed furs, choicest boas, fashionables hats, tailor-fashioned coats, and

various Indian, Esquimaux and Alaska curios, kept by one of our genial and urbane citizens, Fred. H. Bender.

WOLFE AND MONTCALM MONUMENT

Between Dufferin Terrace and the base of the glacis that leads to the Citadel, is a beautiful park, called the "Governor's Garden." It is small, but very picturesque. The chief attraction of this public garden is a huge shaft of granite, which in 1828 was erected to the memories of Wolfe and Montcalm. Its inscription is considered one of the finest pieces of memorial compositions in the country. The two heroes, one leading the French troops, the other cheering on the British detachments, met on Abraham's Plains one September morning, 1759, and there was decided the fate of Canada for all time. Gloriously defending the Lily flag of France, Montcalm fell mortally wounded, and in dying expressed his satisfaction that he did not see the surrender of Quebec. Heroic soul! In the arms of victory, with the dawning of British power in the land, Wolfe was killed, and in dying expressed his contentment to go, since he had won the great Dominion of the future for the land he loved and served so well. Immortal spirit! To-day the races of French and English-speaking Canadians blend in peace and honest emulation, and this monument, built to the memories of the victorious and the vanquished leaders, is an emblem of the union that has since sprung up in the land.

The foundation stone of the Wolfe and Montcalm monument was laid on the 15th May, 1827, by the Earl of Dalhousie, the then Governor-General.

In 1871, the column was taken down and rebuilt at the expense of a few spirited citizens. The following are the inscriptions : On the front :

Mortem, Virtus, Communem,
Famam Historia,
Monumentum Posteritas
Dedit.

Which may be translated as follows :

" Valor gave them a common death, history a common fame and posterity a common monument."

And on the rear of the sarcophagus :

Hujusce
Monumenti in memoriam vivorum illustrium,
WOLFE ET MONTCALM.
Fundamentum P. C.
Georgius, Comes de Dalhousie :
In setentrionalis Americæ partibus
Ad Britannos pertinentibus
Summam rerum administrans :
Opus per multos annos præternissum,
Quid duci egregio convenientius ?
Auctoritate promovens, exaınplo stimulans,
Munificentia fovens,
Die novembris XV.
A. D. MDCCCXXVII,
Georgio IV, Britanniarum Rege.

The Chateau Frontenac

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ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

To the west of the Place d'Armes is the English Cathedral, built on the ground, where once stood the ancient church of the Recollets and their convent, which were destroyed by fire in 1796. The present building was consecrated in 1804, it is built in the Ionic style of architecture, and its mural monuments are very fine. In the north-east corner of the cathedral close by once stood the venerable elm tree, under which Jacques Cartier first assembled his followers on their arrival in the colony, and there are now some magnificent linden trees ornamenting the enclosure. This elm was blown down September 6th, 1845. Before the erection of a Protestant church in Quebec, Protestant services were permitted at times by the Recollet Fathers in their old church.

The British Government took possession of the ground after the fire, and at the suggestion of Bishop Mountain, the first Anglican Bishop of Quebec, King George III, erected the present cathedral. Among other objects of interest which it contains are the old historic colors of the 69th British regiment, which were deposited in it for safe keeping when Prince Arthur presented the regiment, then in garrison in Quebec, with a set of new colors. The Governor-General's pew, in which have worshipped at various times not only the British viceroys of Canada, but various members of the Royal Family of England is situated in the north gallery. (*See Quebec under Two Flags.*)

ENGLISH CATHEDRAL.

THE COURT HOUSE

ANOTHER striking structure looking out on the Place d'Armes is the new Court House, one of the handsomest buildings of Quebec.

POST OFFICE AND CHIEN D'OR

Leaving the Place d'Armes and passing to the north by Buade street, the visitor comes to the City Post Office, erected in 1872, on the site of an old building, which has a world of romantic history connected with it. The famous Golden Dog, a puzzle to so many, occupies its old position above the door on Buade street. Underneath the Golden Dog are the lines :

Je suis un chien qui ronge l'os,
En le rongeant je prends mon repos,
Un temps viendras qui n'est pas venu,
Que je mordray qui m'aura mordu.

In demolishing the ancient structure, a corner stone was found, on which was cut a St. Andrew's cross between the letters PH. under the date 1735. On this was found a piece of lead bearing the following inscription :

NICOLA · JACQUES,
DIT PHILIBERT,
m'a posé le 26 Aout,
1735.

The legend in connection therewith is told as follows :—In this building lived a wealthy merchant

of the name of Philibert, who had many causes of complaint against the French Intendant, whose high position could not easily be assailed by the simple merchant without suffering severe retaliation; he therefore satisfied his revenge by placing the Golden Dog with the attendant lines, above his

Le Chien d'Or, A Famous Historical Stone, Now to Be Seen in the Post Office.

door. Among other things, the Intendant had organized a vast trade monopoly, which received the name of La Friponne, whose transaction and dealings were most oppressive to the people, and in this he was resisted and sometimes circumvented by Mr. Philibert. It is also said that to annoy Mr. Philibert, the Intendant, the famous Bigot, quartered troops upon the Chien d'Or. Be this as it may, a quarrel ensued between Mr. Philibert and Mons. de la Re-

pentigny, a boon companion of Bigot, in which the former was fatally wounded and the latter fled to Nova Scotia, then Acadia, till he received his pardon from the King of France, Louis XIV, whereon he returned to Quebec. After the siege of 1759, he went to Pondicherry, where, meeting the son of his victim, he was killed by him in a duel. There are several versions of this tradition, but the above seems to be the most correct.

A less tragic occurrence took place a few years later in the Chien d'Or building. Miles Prentice, who had come out as a sergeant in the 78th regiment, under Wolfe, opened an inn in the building, then known as the Masonic Hall, to which inn resorted all the fashionables of the day, among whom was in 1782 Captain afterwards Admiral Nelson, then commanding H.M.S. Albermarle, of 26 guns. Miles Prentice had a niece, Miss Simpson, daughter of Sandy Simpson, whose charms so captivated the embryo Admiral, that when his vessel had sailed from port, he clandestinly returned for the purpose of wedding "the maid of the inn," which purpose was defeated by Mr. Alexander Davidson, then a Quebec merchant, who, with the assistance of his boat's crew, forcibly carried the amorous captain on board his vessel. This timely interference gained for England many a glorious naval victory, and lost for Lady Hamilton her good name. It was Mrs. Prentice who recognized the body of Richard Montgomery after the ineffectual attempt of December 31st, 1775. A horrible suicide is another

of the incidents of the Chien d'Or. And it is also related that the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV, uncle of Queen Victoria, received a sound cowhiding, in its neighborhood, at the hands of an angry father, whose daughter the Duke had been pursuing with his attentions.

OLD PARLIAMENT HOUSE

A PRETTY little park, shaded with green trees, and overlooking the hill and the river, now occupies the site of the old Parliament House, in which was held the famous Quebec Conference that brought about the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America. It was constructed in 1859 to replace a former one, originally built as a palace for the Catholic Bishops of Quebec and for many years used as the Parliament House of Lower Canada, and of the united Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, but destroyed by fire many years ago. The building by which it was replaced, and which was used for a time until Confederation and the removal of the seat of the Federal Government to Ottawa as the Parliament House of Lower and Upper Canada, and afterwards as the building in which the Legislature of the Province of Quebec held its sessions, was totally consumed in 1883.

CARDINAL'S PALACE

THE palace of the first Canadian Cardinal, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, and Monseigneur Begin,

LAVAL MONUMENT

of Quebec, also stands at the summit of Mountain Hill, where it dovetails with Fort street, to the street leading to Champlain's old fort and the Castle of St. Louis. It is a large and handsome cut stone building, containing some splendid apartments, of which the most striking is the throne room, all the furniture and hangings of which are of cardinal red. The reception room, is richly furnished and filled with busts, statues and portraits given by the different Popes to the late Cardinal-Archbishop and his predecessors in the See of Quebec.

THE BASILICA

Close by is the Basilica or French Cathedral. And what a wonderful mediaeval edifice that cathedral is! It is ancient in its form, its towers, its cupolas, its peculiar roof, its vast proportions; it is the picture of some of those temples that one meets with in Spain or Germany. Interiorly it is all brightness. While the air of the past seems to cling to it, its white walls and gold decorations lend a richness to its appearance that serves to bring out in grander relief the numerous old master-works of art that adorn its walls. All the churches of Quebec—and there are many, for it is a city of churches—present the same clean, lively, white appearance that seems to render them perpetually young, despite the years that have gone over them. Its construction was begun as far back as 1647 ; and mass was said in it for the first time in 1650, but it was 1666 before it

Bishop Laval

was consecrated by Mgr Laval de Montmorency, first Catholic bishop of Quebec, whose See extended from the St. Lawrence and the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a vast territory out of which over sixty dioceses have since been formed. It is, in fact, the metropolitan church of North America. It was badly damaged by the British bombardment in 1759. In 1874, it was raised to the rank of a Basilica Minor. Its chancel or sanctuary is a copy of St. Peter's at Rome. The whole edifice is 216 feet in length by 108 in width and is capable of accommodating 4,000 worshippers. It contains some of the most remarkable objects of historic interest and most valuable works of art on this continent, which were conveyed from France to Canada by Canadian priests after the Reign of Terror in 1793. These objects chiefly consist of paintings, vestments and sacred vessels. Some of the vestments were the gift of former Kings and Queens of France. The following are among the most notable of the paintings :—The

Conception, after Lebrun, by an unknown artist ; St. Paul by Carlo Maratti ; Christ attended by Angels ; The Flight of Mary and Joseph, a copy, by T. Hamel ; Christ, by Van Dyck ; Nativity of Christ, copy of Guido ; Christ, submitting to the soldiers, by Fleuret ; Pentecost Hymn ; The Holy Family ,by Jacques Blanchard ; The Annunciation, bv Jean Ristout ; Ste. Anne and the Tomb of the Saviour, by Plamondon.

THE SEMINARY CHAPEL

WHICH adjoins the Basilica, is a handsome new edifice only completed in 1891, and replaces that destroyed by fire in 1889 with a number of valuable art treasures, including a Saviour by Lagrence and a representation of the Ascension by Champagne. It also contains a number of alleged relics of the Saviour's passion, including portions of the cross, the crown of thorns, and the seamless robe, besides a rich reliquary presented to the Seminary by Pope Leo XIII, heavily jewelled and valued at $50,000.

QUEBEC SEMINARY

PASSING through the gate, the visitor finds himself on the Seminary square, on the three sides of which is the Seminary, which was founded in 1663 by Monseigneur de Laval, first bishop of Quebec, and which is particularly interesting to Americans as the scene of the confinement of the American officers taken

prisoners during the siege by Montgomery and Arnold in 1775. The building was destroyed by fire on the 15th November, 1701, and was rebuilt and again destroyed on the 1st October, 1705, when it was again rebuilt but almost entirely demolished during the siege of 1759. The College is divided into the Grand Seminary, a school of divinity, having seven professors and about thirty-four students, and the Minor Seminary, for general education, having about six hundred pupils, instructed by over forty professors. Passing through the interminable corridors, the lower one of which is partly underground and lighted by barred windows, one becomes bewildered and might lose himself in the endless turnings and descents. One may easily imagine himself in the dim periods of the Middle Ages, an illusion rendered more vivid by the sombre figures of dark-robed priests pacing up and down the vast galleries. Within the last few years a very large addition has been made to the buildings, which was very much needed to accommodate the great number of pupils attending the Seminary. These with those of the Laval University occupy a large extent of ground in one of the finest portions of the city.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

From the Seminary, Laval University may be reached. The Seminary was founded in 1663, and Laval University is an outgrowth of that institution. Laval ranks amongst the leading universities of this

continent. It has been called after the famous bishop Mgr. Laval de Montmorency, who endowed it liberally as did all his successors. Apart from the boarding-house—for medical and law students—and the special building for the medical classes, the main body of the University consists of an immense six-story edifice that is about two hundred and fifty feet in length and seventy in depth. It looks down from the high rock—two hundred feet above the river—upon the most magnificent scene that nature combined with human invention can present in America. Its triple towers and its lofty cross-crowned cupola, seem to rise into the very heavens. Imposing as the edifice is from the outside it is a treasure house within. Its lecture halls, its professors' rooms, its classes of chemistry, physics, and mechanical science, filled with specimens of every modern invention or appliance, would suffice to keep a stranger hours in pleasant investigation. Its vast library, one of the most extensive and rare in Canada, is a treasure in itself. Its museum certainly surpasses anything of the class in the country. It is so extensive that four or five hours would be required in order to glance at the perfectly arranged and carefully catalogued relics and curiosities that it holds. But of all the treasure-departments of Laval, that of the art Gallery is the most wonderful. Before entering those lengthy halls, hung with the choicest specimens of painting, it would be well to visit the grand reception room where hangs the portrait of the present

Grand Salon Laval University

Pope. The different paintings in that parlor are all from the brushes of masters and on a large central table, in a magnificent gold-bound casket, is the charter of the University and documents proclaiming its canonical erection. In that hall, did King Edward—The Prince of Wales—Lord Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Bishop Conroy, the Papal Delegate, and others hold receptions, In the gallery of paintings itself there are several originals from the brushes of the great masters. There are four Salvator Rosas, three Teniers, one Romenelli, one Joseph Vernet, one Puget, two Van Dykes, one Poussin, one Lesueur, two Parrocel, one Tintoret, one David, and a large

number from other equally celebrated artists. In a word, Laval University is one of the great glories of old Quebec. It was erected in 1857 and is separated from the boarding-house, as is also the School of Medicine. The University has four chairs: Theology, Law, Medicine and Art, there being fifty-seven professors, and over three hundred students. Eighteen colleges and seminaries are affiliated with the University. There are several large halls containing the Museums of Geology, Natural History, Arts and Sciences. The Picture Gallery is yearly receiving large additions, while the library is the largest in Canada, and is rich in valuable MSS relating to the early history of the country. From the promenade on the roof a magnificent view of the valley of the St. Charles and down the St. Lawrence can be had. The remains of Monseigneur de Laval, which had been interred after his death, 6th May, 1708, in the Basilica, and afterwards exhumed and reinterred in the same place by Mgr. Pontbriand, were discovered during some excavations in the Basilica in 1877 and were reinterred with great ceremony and pomp on the 23rd May, 1878, a procession bearing the remains and visiting the four churches which it is said were called at by the first funeral cortege the Seminary Chapel, the Ursuline Chapel, the Congregation Chapel, and the St. Patrick's Church, in lieu of the Recollet Church, no longer in existence. On this occasion 1000 guns were fired at intervals of one minute and a half, from the old Jesuit Barracks yard, by the Volunteer Field Battery.

THE MARKET SQUARE

In front of the Basilica, one of the most venerable and historic churches in America, the tourist will notice a large open space that was apparently once a market or public square, but is now planted in grass, the public pathways leading through it making the form of a Roman cross. It served in its time the purpose of both. Among the buildings on its southern side, there is still one used as a restaurant, which was the first public inn or hotel opened in Quebec, as far back as 1647. It was kept by one Jacques Boisdon, under the sign of the Baril d'Or or Golden Barrel, with a legend which was a play upon my ancient host's name "j'en bois donc" (Therefore I drink) Jacques Boisdon had the right by deed, signed by Mr. d'Ailleboust, Father Lallemand, and the Sieurs Chavigny, Godfroi and Giffard, to serve

Montcalm Market On A Saturday Morning.

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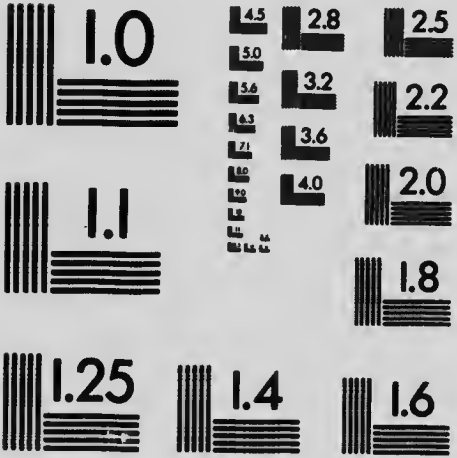

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his guests, provided it was not during mass, the sermon, cathechism, or vespers. To the north of the square is the store of Messrs. Fisher & Sons, upon the site of which in 1810, resided General Brock, the hero of Queenstown Heights. The old original buildings were demolished in 1901 to make way for a modern structure.

THE OLD JESUITS' COLLEGE

On the western side of the square there stood, until 1878, the famous Jesuits' College, built in 1635, one year before Harvard; the oldest institution of its class upon this continent occupied for two hundred and fifty odd years that spot. It was subsequently in 1763 seized and turned into a barrack for British troops, and finally, when it was destroyed, it took a considerable time to tear the walls to pieces. Picks, powder, and dynamite were used and still the stones, that had been cemented to last for centuries, resisted the hands of the demolishers. It was the first institution of education—in the form of a college—built in America. Inside its walls, and under its roof, the famous martyrs, Lallemand, de Brébœuf, Noué, Jogues, Daniel and Vipont taught. There, too, did Marquette draw his plans of discovery that led to the establishment of Christianity on the Banks of the Mississipi. In levelling the foundations of that part of the building that formed the private chapel of the Jesuits, the workmen discovered, still resting upon the remains of the coffins in which they were entered, nearly two and a quarter centu-

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White Dress Shirts,
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FARE 3 CENTS

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MANAGER

ries before, the skeletons of the only three members of the Jesuit Order ever interred there, namely, those of Brother Jean Liegeois, the architect of the structure that for 224 years was both his monument and tomb; of Father Jean de Quen, the founder of the Tadoussac Mission and the discoverer of Lake St. John, and of Father François du Peron, one of the most active promoters of the Jesuit Mission to the Hurons. All three skeletons were perfect to the smallest bone, when found, with the exception of that of Frère Liegeois, which lacked the skull. His cold-blooded murder by the Iroquois, invaders of the Christian Huron settlement at Sillery occurred on the 29th May, 1655. His head was severed from his body and carried some distance away, and his scalp borne off in triumph. The three skeletons in question, after having mysteriously disappeared for nearly twelve years, were finally interred in a vault in the Chapel of the Ursuline Convent, on the 12th May, 1891. A magnificent public funeral marked the translation of the remains, and the Government of the Province of Quebec erected a mural monument bearing a suitable inscription to their memory, in the sanctuary in question and almost immediately opposite to that in memory of General Montcalm. In 1888, the late Prime Minister Mercier passed an act through the Provincial Legislature to compensate the Jesuits for the loss of this and other of their property in Canada, which had long ago been declared forfeited to the Crown. A good deal of bigotry and fanaticism was aroused through-

out the country by this settlement, but, though strongly urged to veto the measure, both the Government at Ottawa and Lord Stanley of Preston, the then Governor-General, declined to do so.

NEW CITY HALL

QUEBEC'S new City Hall, which occupies a large portion of the site of the old Jesuits' College or Barracks as it was for some time termed, stands therefore on doubly interesting historic ground. It is an altogether new structure and of very striking and handsome proportions and appearance befitting the headquarters of the city government. It is of a mixed style of architecture with the Norman predominating, and measures 200 feet upon the old Market square, 120 upon Ste. Anne street and 178 upon Fabrique street. It contains not only the City Council chamber and the mayor's offices and those of the civic administration, but the Recorder's Court, and the central police, fire and fire alarm stations. The city is chiefly indebted for it to the energy and enterprise of Hon. S. N. Parent, ex-Premier and Minister of Lands, Forests and Fisheries of the Province of Quebec during his six years reign as Mayor of Quebec from 1900 to 1906, assisted by a progressive City Council.

URSULINE CONVENT

THIS convent founded by Madame de la Peltrie, a pious French lady, in 1639, is the most ancient in Canada. Built in 1641, it was destroyed by fire in

Ursuline Chapel Where Montcalm Was Buried.

1650, again in 1686. On both these occasions, the Ursuline nuns were received by the Hospitalière Nuns of the Hotel Dieu. It was again rebuilt, the whole colony assisting in its reconstruction, so loved and esteemed were Madame de la Peltrie and the Ursulines. The convent has been greatly enlarged during latter years. The convent buildings, a pile of massive edifices of stone, two and three stories high, are erected on ground covering an area of seven acres, surrounded by St. Louis, Ste. Ursule, Ste-Anne and Garden streets. The entrance faces the end of Parloir street. The chapel, which is 95 feet long and 42 broad, is plain outside, but the interior is pleasing though simple. On the right of the principal altar is seen a large grating, which separates the church from the choir, in which the nuns, who are cloistered, attend divine service. No man, not even the chaplain, is allowed to enter the cloister, save the Governor of the country and members of the Royal Family. The sisterhood of the convent number nearly a hundred, and its educational system is justly renowned. The daughters of leading Canadian and American families are amongst the 250 or so of pupil-boarders in the institution, and there are also a large number of day pupils. Fraser's Highlanders were stationed in this convent during the winter of 1759, following the capture of Quebec, and the table on which the first sentence of death was signed by the British authorities against a woman, Madame Dodier, for poisoning her husband, is still to be seen in the rear part of the con-

vent. But to tourists the most attractive feature of the institution is the chapel, which contains the mortal remains of Montcalm and what are claimed to be the following relics :—The body of St. Clements from the Catacombs of Rome, brought to the Ursulines in 1687 ; the skull of one of the companions of St. Usula, 1675 ; the skull of St. Justus, 1662; a piece of the Holy cross, 1667, a portion of the Crown of Thorns brought from Paris in 1830. General Montcalm was buried here on the day following the fatal yet glorious fight of the 13th September, 1759, on the Plains of Abraham. His appropriate tomb was an excavation in the rock formed by the explosion of a shell. Le Moine relates that in 1883 it having been found necessary to repair the wall, an aged nun, Sister Dubé, who had, as a child, attended the funeral, pointed out the grave of Montcalm. The skeleton was found intact, and the skull placed in custody of the chaplain, who keeps it preserved in a glass case. A monument to the memory of the great General, erected September 14th, 1859, with an epitaph prepared in 1763, by the French Academy, deserves attention. Another was erected to his memory by Lord Aylmer in 1832, bearing an inscription of which the following is the translation :

HONOR
TO
MONTCALM !
FATE IN DEPRIVING HIM
OF VICTORY
REWARDED HIM BY
A GLORIOUS DEATH !

There are many valuable paintings in the convent, including among others the following :

Jesus sitting down at meat in Simon's house.....Ph. de Champagne.
Death of St. Jérôme...
Bishop St. Nonus admitting to penance Ste. Pélagie.....J. Prudhomme, 1837.
The wise and foolish virgins....From Florence.
The miraculous draught of fishes.....De Dieu, 1741.
The Virgin, the Infant and St. Catherine.....
St. Theresa in ecstasy.....
The Annunciation.....
Christ's Adoration by Shepherds.....
The Sacred Heart.....
The Saviour preaching.....Champagne.
The portrait of the Saviour according to St. Luke.....
The Virgin and Infant.....
Redemption of Captives at Algiers, by the Reverend Fathers of Mercy.....Ristout.
France offering religion to the Indians of Canada, an allegory by a Franciscan, 1700..
St. Peter concealing himself to witness the sufferings of Christ.....Spanish School.

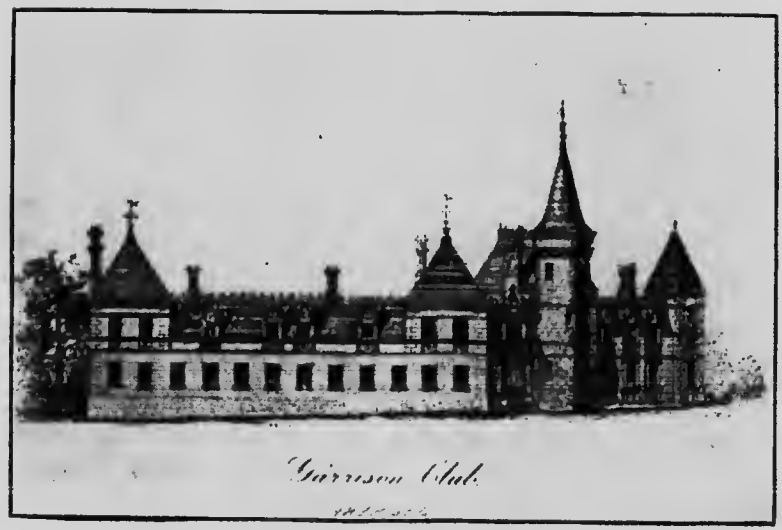
ST. LOUIS STREET

THIS was the fashionable thoroughfare of old Quebec in the latter days of the French regime, as it is yet the residence of many of the leading citizens. On his way from the Dufferin Terrace or the Ursuline Convent to the Citadel, the visitor passes through it and many of the buildings on it or their sites are of great historic interest. The old City Hall recently demolished on the corner of St. Louis and Ursule streets, occupied the ground on which stood the residence of the French chemist or surgeon, Dr. Arnoux, whither Montcalm was carried from the fatal Plains of Abraham and where he breathed his last.

Madame De Pean's House.

Close by is the site of the house of the cooper Gaubert, to which General Montgomery's body was taken on the fatal 31st December, 1775, and where it was laid out for the grave. Further down on the opposite side is a large building known as the old Officers' Quarters, which intendant Bigot, with his usual liberality with things not belonging to him, presented to his mistress, the beautiful Madame de Péan, née Angélique de Meloise, the wife of de Péan, Bigot's chief assistant in all his nefarious transactions. After Bigot had returned to France stripped of his honors and of his ill-gotten wealth, and branded with the name of thief, Madame de Péan was not forgetful of her quondam lover, but out of the spoils she had managed to keep safe, allowed him a moderate competency. Mr. Kirby, in his historical romance, "The Golden Dog," has woven an exceedingly intricate and exciting plot out of the loves of these two personages. The residence of the fair and proud Angélique became, under English rule, quarters for officers not residing in the Citadel, and the buildings in rear were used as the Military Hospital. In rear of this is a hill called Mount Carmel, on which at one time stood a wind-mill turned into a tower of defence by a heavy cannon mounted thereon for the protection of the colony against the inroads of the warlike Iroquois. The wind-mill has disappeared, but in the springtime the lilac trees on its summit present a most delightful sight. Other interesting buildings in this street are the Kent House, now used as lawyer's

Hill leading from St. Louis St. to the Citadel



Garrison Club, St. Louis St.

offices, and The Little Shop, but formerly the residence of the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria ; the Masonic Hall on the ground flat of which F. S. Stocking has his popular office for the issue of tickets by all railway and steamship lines in Canada, the United States and even in Europe ; the Old Union Club, which served in 1812-13 as a place of confinement for the American prisoners taken at Detroit, and the Garrison Club, at the foot of the Citadel Hill. In Garden street close by and facing the chapel of the Ursuline Convent, is the site of Madame de la Peltrie's house. It was through this street also, that Theller and Dodge passed after their perilous escape from the Citadel on their way to Hope Gate.

SOUTH AFRICAN MONUMENT

The Soldier's Monument, erected on the Esplanade, directly opposite the Garrison Club, was unveiled on the 15th of August, 1905. It was erected by the citizens of Quebec to the memory of the gallant young heroes who lost their lives in defending the British flag in the memorable Boer War. The unveiling was performed by His Excellency Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada, in the presence of one of the most distinguished assemblage of persons ever witnessed in this city. There are two bronze tablets attached to the monument, on one of which is found the following inscription :—

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MONUMENT.
On the Esplanade.

Not by the power of commerce, art or pen, shall our great Empire stand ; nor has it stood, but by noble deeds of noble men, heroes outpoured blood.

On the other tablet is found the names of the men who met death on the South African veldt. The sculptor is Mr. McCarthy.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY

To Americans especially, everything connected with their gallant, but ill-fated countryman, General Richard Montgomery, who fell in the night attack by the American revolutionary forces on Quebec on the 31st December, 1775, is of deep interest. The spot where he fell, the place to which his body was taken and laid out for interment, and the ground in which it lay buried for forty-three years, are rightfully sacred in their eyes. From the Dufferin Terrace, the narrow pass in Champlain street, immediately below the Citadel, where he, and his two aides-de-camp, Majors Cheeseman and McPherson, and thirteen of his brave soldiers were mowed down by a murderous discharge of grape and canister from the British blockhouse guarding the pass, can be easily seen. But if the visitor wishes to have a nearer view of it, he must go down into Champlain street, or if he watches for the signboard on the face of the cliff, marking the fatal spot, as he passes up or down the river on the many steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, it can be easily perceived. This signboard, which is painted black and which bears the inscription on raised gilt letters :

"Here Montgomery Fell Dec. 31st, 1775," was put up many years ago by some of the generous-hearted Irish Canadians residing in that part of the city, who raised the money necessary by a subscription among themselves. Through the exertions of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, during the month of December, 1904, two bronze tablets, were placed in commemoration of Montgomery and Arnold's defeat by the English on the 31st December, 1775. One of those bronze tablets with the following inscription was placed on the rock under Cape Diamond :

HERE STOOD
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY
SAFEGUARDING
CANADA
DEFEATING MONTGOMERY
AT THE PRES DE VILLE BARRICADE
ON THE LAST DAY OF
1775
GUY CARLETON
COMMANDING AT QUEBEC

The second one was placed in the Molson's Bank, corner St. Peter and St. James Street, with the following inscription :

The wording of the above inscription is designed to bring out the notable fact that there were only fifty men on the British side, defending this barricade against Montgomery, who had a force variously estimated at from 500 to 700. These are described as "undaunted" because, apart from their gallantry in repelling the assault, they had been long exposed to the invaders' threat of treating them with the utmost rigor of war if they persisted in their allegiance. And, though they could not have resisted it at the time, they were then the only means of "safeguarding" the great Dominion of to-day.

The men at the Sault au Matelot barricade are called"Her old and new defenders" because the different racial elements of both the old and new regimes were here "uniting" for the first time in history, and thus "guarding" and "saving" the Canada of their own day and of ours. Among them were Frenchmen, French-Canadians, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, Channel Islanders and Newfoundlanders, who each and all bravely took their dangerous share of Empire-building in a perilous time, which seemed to offer them no other honors and rewards than those of lost causes and a gallant despair.

Mention has already been made of the site of the old house on St. Louis street to which Montgomery's body was taken next morning and laid out for interment. This old house was in existence until only a few years since, when it was taken down and replaced by a handsome modern building, which is

owned and occupied by the family of the late Chevalier Baillargé, the ex-City Engineer. Until recently it bore an inscription on its front indicating the historic importance of its site. Further up St. Louis street, and immediately to the southward of St. Louis Gate, on the side of the green slope which skirts the Citadel hill, is the old British military prison, now a military storehouse. In the yard of this storehouse, marked by a small boulder, is the spot where Montgomery's body was buried and where it remained for forty-three years until, with the consent of the British Government, it was given up to his sorrowing widow and taken to New York, where it was finally interred in St. Paul's church with military honors, at the expense of the State. The bodies of the General's two aids, Cheeseman and McPherson, were interred in their clothes near the spot where he was laid, and, in the course of some excavations in the yard of the old military storehouse some years since, a part of what are believed to be their bones, were found. At the suggestion of Quebec's historian, Sir James Le Moine, they were submitted to one of the city's leading surgeons, who declared that they must have formed part of the framework of men several inches or more over six feet in height, which both Cheeseman and McPherson are known to have been. There is good reason therefore to conclude that the bones in question are relics of these gallant, but unfortunate men, and, as such, they have been religiously preserved in a small coffin covered with glass for the

inspection of visitors by a warm-hearted Irishman, Mr. Patrick Lewis, one of the artificers of the military store, an old soldier himself, who was also instrumental, later on in 1894, in identifying the spot where the thirteen American soldiers killed with Montgomery and his aides were buried and in saving their bones from the neglected fate which threatened them at the hands of ignorant workmen engaged in making repairs to the flooring of the store. These have been reinterred in a suitable coffin near the spot where they were found and a handsome mural tablet bearing the inscription :"Beneath this tablet repose the remains of thirteen American soldiers of General Montgomery's army, who were killed in the assault on Quebec, Dec. 31st, 1775 ; placed to their memory by several American children," has been erected over it through the patriotic impulse and generosity of the two young daughters of Mr. G. M. Fairchild, jr.

PALACE STREET

This street, so called because it led to the palace of the Intendants under the French regime, is one of the most famous and interesting in Quebec's history. It is situated in the very heart of the old city, and near its intersection with St. John street, the main artery and business centre of its upper levels, is the burned ruins of the old Hotel Victoria, destroyed by fire in 1903 and temporarily rebuilt on the opposite side of the street, until a more modern and larger build-

QUEBEC'S TWO LATEST BOOKS

PUBLISHED 1908

The Cradle of New France

— BY —

A. G. Doughty, F. R. S. C.

Dominion Archivist and author of "The Battle of the Plains of Abraham," "Quebec Under Two Flags" etc. . . . . .

CLOTH - - - - - $1.50

Gleanings from Quebec

— BY —

G. M. Fairchild, Jr.

Author of "Rod and Canoe, A Ridiculous Courting," Etc., Etc. . . . . .

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J. A. CHICOINE

MERCHANT
TAILOR

HIGH CLASS

LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED WOOLENS Etc.

38 FABRIQUE STREET

OPPOSITE CITY HALL

TELEPHONE 3035 QUEBEC

ing is erected on its old site. On the front of the large house at the western corner of St. John and Palace streets, stands a statue of Gen. Wolfe, which was originally put there in 1771 and which finally found a resting place there after many peregrinations in the early part of the present century. Carried off by English "middies" and men-of-war's-men "out of a lark" to the West Indies and other places, it eventually found its way back to Quebec. Nearly opposite the Hotel Victoria's old site was an old fashioned building with the distinguishing thick walls and cavernous vaults of the French era, in which formerly resided Brassard Duchesnaux, a druggist, the bosom friend of the infamous Intendant Bigot. This building was torn down to make room for the enlargement of the present Hotel Victoria.

HOTEL DIEU

FURTHER down, on the opposite side of the street, is another of Quebec's oldest and most historic institutions, the Hotel Dieu Convent and Hospital, founded in 1693, by the Duchess D'Aiguillon, niece of the famous Cardinal Richelieu, who brought out the Hospitalières Nuns and placed them in charge. It is the most ancient institution of its kind in America. Within the last few years it has been greatly enlarged and modernized, and is now one of the grandest and best equipped hospitals in the country. It also is full of famous old paintings, such as :—

Hotel Dieu, Palace Hill.

Old Windows in the Hotel Dieu [Hospital]

The Nativity.....Stella.
The Virgin and Child.....Noel Coypol.
Vision of Ste Theresa.....Geul Monaght.
St. Bruno in Meditation;;...Eustache LeSueur.
The Descent from the Cross.Copy by Plamondon.
The Twelve Apostles.....Copy bv Baillairgé,elder.
The Monk in Prayer.....De Zurbaran.

But its most interesting relics are the skull of Father DeBrebœuf and the bones of Father Gabriel de Lallemant, the great Jesuit martyrs.

DOMINION ARSENAL

FURTHER down still, where the roadway cuts through the fortification wall upon the site of the old Palace Gate, is the Dominion Arsenal, where a large portion of the ammunition required for the use of the Canadian military forces is manufactured. The establishment is located in the old Artillery Barracks of the British era, which overlooks the hill ascending to Palace Gate, one of the objective points of Arnold's attack in 1775.

OLD INTENDANT'S PALACE

AT the foot of Palace Hill, in rear of Boswell's brewery, are the ruins, all that now remains of the proud Palace of the French Intendants, once the abode of luxury, the scene of revelry and debauchery, a building which outshone in splendor and magnificence the Castle of St. Louis, and whose lords considered

themselves the equals, if not the superiors, of the Governors. Here the infamous Bigot concocted the nefarious plottings of the Friponne, here he squandered the thousands which he robbed from the public treasury, and pilfered from the down-trodden inhabitants of New France. His princely mansion now serves but as vaults for casks and puncheons of ale and porter. The extent of the

Palace of Bigot, the Intendant, Foot of Palace Hill

original building can easily be traced, as, although during its occupation by the American troops in 1775, under Montgomery and Arnold, it was bombarded from the city and destroyed by fire, there are sufficient remains to judge of the once magnificent structure.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

The Parliament House and Departmental Buildings, situated immediately outside of St. Louis Gate, on St. Louis street, or as it is here called, the Grande Allée, are amongst the finest edifices in Canada. Their construction was commenced in 1878, and in them the Provincial or State Legislature of Quebec holds its sessions and the public departments are located. The different varieties of stone employed in their erection were all quarried in the Province of Quebec. The buildings form a perfect square, each side of which is 300 feet in length and four stories in height with mansards and towers at each corner. From the main tower facing the city the view of Quebec and the surrounding country is unrivalled. The interior is well worthy of inspection, especially the handsomely tiled main corridors and the richly furnished chambers of the Legislative Assembly. The bronze Indian group in front of the main entrance to the Parliament buildings is by Hebert, the Canadian sculptor. Heroic statuary of the principal actors in Canadian history finds a lodgment in the various recesses on the facade of the Parliament House, those of Count Frontenac, of Generals Wolfe, Montcalm and DeSalaberry and Lord Elgin, being already in position. This block of Provincial buildings has already cost between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. It contains an excellent library, and in its vaults may be seen all, or very nearly all, the original archives of New France

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

before the conquest by Great Britain in 1760. In these buildings there was held in September, 1890, the ninth annual meeting of the American Forestry Association, on which occasion two hickory trees sent from the Hermitage, General Andrew Jackson's old home in Tennessee, were planted where they may now be seen on the Grande Allée, on the southern side of the Buildings.

DRILL HALL AND SHORT-WALLICK MONUMENT

Close by on the opposite side of the Grande Allée are the new Drill Hall of the local military organizations, and, in the square in front of it, the monument erected to the memory of two brave men, Major Short and Staff-Sergeant Wallick, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who lost their lives by an explosion while gallantly fighting the flames in the great conflagration which swept the St. Sauveur suburb in 1889.

COVE FIELDS

In rear of the Drill Hall and the line of handsome residences on the south side of the Grande Allée are the Cove Fields overlooking the timber coves and commanding a fine view of the harbor. These contain two of the Martello towers already referred to, the Quebec Observatory, the district gaol and last but not the least, the remains of the first British works constructed in 1783 by order of General Hal-

dimand, erroneously referred to in most guide books, as the old "French walls." The highest point of these grounds, Perrault's Hill, was formerly known as the *Buttes à Nepveu* and up to the end of the last century served as the general place of execution for criminals in Quebec. The Quebec Golf Links, the oldest in Canada, if not in America, are also on these grounds, as well as the new Ross Rifle Factory, erected in 1903.

ATHLETIC GROUNDS

On the northern side of the Grande Allée, occupying a large portion of the field of Martello Tower No. 3. are the fine club-house and grounds of the Quebec Athletic Club, where lacrosse, foot-ball, hockey, bicycling, skating, sliding and other athletic sports and matches, are held, each in their season. Opposite to these is the Church of England Female Orphan Asylum, while on either side are the newly erected convent of the Franciscan Nuns, and the St. Bridget's Asylum, a sheltering home for the infirm and the orphans of the Irish Catholic population, with the old cholera burying ground in its rear. A little further on, past the Ladies' Protestant Home and the toll gate, or within an easy walk of a mile from the Chateau are the famous

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

The Plains or Heights of Abraham derive their name from Abraham Martin, who, on the 4th of

Wolfe and Montcalm Monument, in the Governor's Garden, near Chateau Frontenac.

December, 1635, received a grant of land from the Company of New France.

The ground in question was situated between Ste. Geneviève and Claire Fontaine streets, and now generally referred to as the "Fontaine d'Abraham." Martin appears to have used the land for pasture and his cattle wandered over a larger area of land than that granted to him, and in consequence the whole of the land in the vicinity became known as the Heights of Abraham, and the English journalist, and the first Surveyor-General of Canada gave to the land the title of both the Plains and the Heights of Abraham, but it has been generally known since as the Plains of Abraham. The land described on the early maps as the Plains of Abraham extended from the walls of the city to Marchmont.

On the 13th of September. 1759, when the fate of the French regime in Canada was practically decided, and both Wolfe and Montcalm fell mortally wounded, the French line of battle was formed on a part of the ground originally owned by Martin.

The British army, under Wolfe, was drawn up in a line practically that now occupied by de Salaberry street. At the commencement of the battle Wolfe was on the right of his line, with the ground upon which the Quebec gaol now stands, immediately in his rear. When Montcalm gave the order for the French troops to advance, the British general ordered his men to move forward a few rods and to withold their fire until the enemy was within a distance of 40 yards. The French came on boldly to

Wolfe's Monument. Near the Plains of Abraham.

the attack, but the fatal volley of the British, fired at such close range, wrought great havoc amongst the French regulars, and practically decided the fate of the day.

The moment Wolfe had given the order to fire and was preparing to advance at the head of Bigg's regiment, he received his third and mortal wound, and was carried back to the spot now marked by his monument. A few moments later, Montcalm was wounded by the pursuing army and was conveyed to the city, where he expired at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th of September.

The actual site of the battle has long been built over, but the adjoining ground commonly known as the Race Course, also called the Plains of Abraham, although it was never owned by Abraham Martin, has been purchased as a public park to commemorate the event, which took place nearer the city.

The monument erected to General Wolfe bears this inscription :

"This pillar was erected by the British army in Canada, A. D., 1849, His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin d'Urban being commander of the forces, to replace that erected by Governor-General Lord Aylmer, in 1832, which was broken and defaced and is deposited beneath."

On the western side of the new park is the locality known at the time of Wolfe's victory as the Ruisseau St. Denis, a brook through whose vale the English ascent was made from the point beneath the cliff, still known as Wolfe's Cove, where he effected the landing from the small boats. The steep and narrow path up the rocky precipice by which he led

his devoted followers to the scene of his heroic death and victory is still visible.

MORRIN COLLEGE

RETURNING city-wards, the quarters of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society in Morrin College, on the corner of Ste. Anne and St. Stanislas streets, is well worthy of a visit, as its collections of manuscripts and rare historical documents is extensive and valuable, and its library and its reading room are exceedingly good. Morrin College, which was a Presbyterian institution, affiliated with McGill University, Montreal, is called after its founder, Dr. Morrin, a former mayor of Quebec. The building, occupied by it, but now greatly enlarged and modernized, was formerly used as the city gaol. Close by on Ste. Anne street, No. 65, is the former private boarding house in which Wm. Dean Howell, the brilliant Boston novelist, wrote in 1873 his volume on Quebec scenes, *A Chance Acquaintance.*

CONVENTS

IN addition to the convents of the Hotel Dieu and the Ursulines, Quebec contains a number of other interesting convents—those of the Grey Nuns or Sisters of Charity, the nuns of the Good Shepherd, and the Franciscan nuns in St. John's and St. Louis Suburbs, on the upper levels beyond the fortifications, all three comparatively modern institutions, and those of the Congregation nuns of the General

General Hospital.

Hospital, situated respectively in the St. Roch's and St. Sauveur suburbs, the low-lying portion of the city stretching away past the ruins of the old Intendant's palace at the foot of Palace Hill, below the Hotel Victoria, formerly the seat of the now extinct wooden ship building industry of Quebec and at present the home of the great boot and shoe and leather tanning industries, for which it is now renowned. Of the last three named institutions, the two first are also, comparatively modern, but the General Hospital nunnery, a cloistered convent, is one of the oldest of its class in Canada, and its buildings are particularly interesting from the fact that they are the most perfect types still extant,

of the old French structures, which have been preserved to our times. They are extensive and cover a large area on the southern bank of the St. Charles. This ancient institution was founded by the second bishop of Quebec, Mgr. de St. Valier, as an asylum for incurable diseases. In 1692, it was placed under the charge of the Hospitalière Nuns, who, in 1701, constituted a separated body from their sisters of the Hotel Dieu. Near the General Hospital is a wind-mill of a most old-fashioned order and bearing the date 1697. It was used as a fort for the convent. On the opposite side of the river are immense vaults, used at the time of the French for storing provisions. After the battle of the Plains of Abraham, many of the wounded in the fight had their injuries attended to in this convent. Here was also carried Arnold when he was wounded in the American attack on Quebec in 1775.

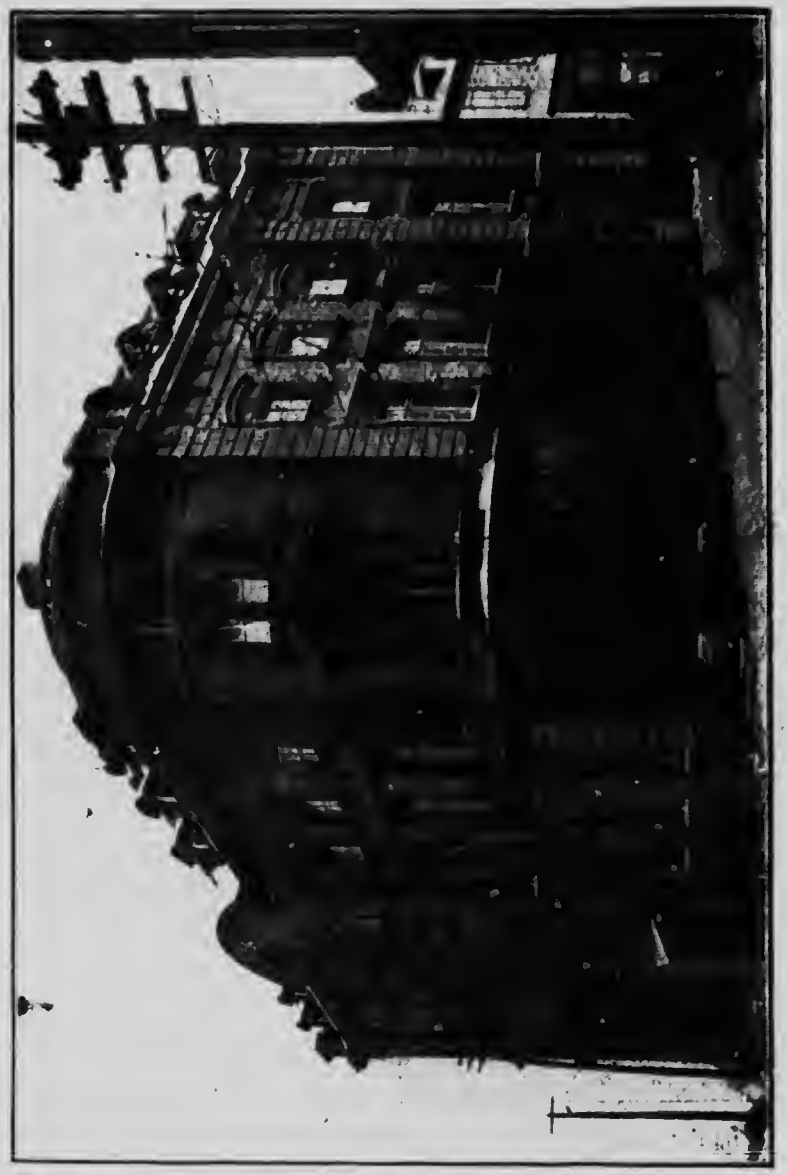
HOSPITALS

In addition to the hospitals already mentioned, Quebec also boasts of the Jeffery Hale Hospital, an excellent and well managed institution for the special acommodation of Protestant patients and seamen. This building is situated in St. John Suburbs, in the vicinity of the Quebec Athletic Club Grounds' being close to one of the Martello towers, and is a new and extensive structure. The Marine Hospital in St. Roch's, completed in 1834 by the Government, at a cost of $100,000, with acommodation for 600 patients, was for many years set exclusively

apart for the use of mariners and immigrants, but quite recently it was closed as an hospital, and now serves the purposes of a branch of the Good Shepherd Asylum. It is a very handsome and striking building in the Ionic order of architecture, and is said to be a copy of the famous Temple of the Muses, on the river Ilisus, near Athens, Greece. Its site is on the southern bank of the St Charles, opposite the spot where Jacques Cartier met Donacona in 1535. There is also, near the ruins of the Intendant's Palace, a civic hospital for contagious diseases, and on the outskirts of St. Sauveur, a very modern, erected in 1907, Government Immigration Hospital

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Among the public institutions of Quebec, may be particularly mentioned the Y. M. C. A., which has a handsome building on St. John street, near St. John's Gate, with very fine reading rooms, etc., to which strangers are made very welcome; the Women's Christian Temperance Union Association on Ste. Anne street; the Finlay Asylum on St. Foye road, for the aged male poor and orphans of the Church of England; L'Hospice Ste. Antoine, on St. Francis Street, St. Roch, for the aged people of that parish; L'Institut Canadien; the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, which own a small but handsome public hall known as the Tara Hall; La Garde Independente Champlain, which owns a handsome building on Fleurie Street, St. Roch; the Masonic Hall on St. Louis Street; the Quebec



GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Board of Trade in the Lower Town; Union Commerciale, St. Francis street, etc.

CHURCHES

As already remarked, Quebec is essentially "a city of churches." Apart from those already described, it comprises the following:

CATHOLIC.—St. Patrick's Church, in McMahon street, founded in 1832 for the special use of the Irish Catholic population by the celebrated Father McMahon and now under the ministration of the Redemptorist Fathers; St. Jean Baptiste church and the chapels of the Grey Nunnery, Patronage, Franciscan Convent and Good Shepherd, and St. Bridget's Asylums in St. John and St Louis Suburbs; the Jesuit's churches on the Esplanade hill and near the St Foye Toll gate, the St. Roch's and Congregation churches in the St. Roch's Suburb; the St. Sauveur church, and the chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes in that section of the city, and the church of Notre Dame de la Garde, on Champlain street.

Interior Chapel of Franciscans, Grande Allee

Jesuit's Church and Esplanade (From Old Print.)

PROTESTANT.—Trinity church, (Episcopal) in St. Stanislas street, formerly used by the military; Methodist church, at the top of the same street; Baptist church, in McMahon street; St. Andrew's church (Presbyterian), in St Ann street; Chalmers church (Presbyterian), in St. Ursule street, which was the scene of the Gavazzi riot in 1859; French Protestant church, in St. John street outside the gate, and St. Matthew's church (Episcopal) in the same street a little further west. There are also Episcopal churches in St. Valier street, St. Roch's, and in Champlain street.

THE CEMETERIES

THERE is a great deal of historic interest attached to some of Quebec's cemeteries. There are two within the city limits of peculiar attractiveness in this melancholy respect, though they have been long since closed against further interments. One of these is the old churchyard of St. Matthew's Episcopal church in St. John street, in which were interred the Protestant military dead under the British regime, and which among other graves and headstones, contains the remains of Major Thomas Scott, of H. M. 70th regiment, a brother of Sir Walter Scott, author of the Waverley Novels and himself reputed for a time to have been their author. Off the Grande Allée, at the head of DeSalaberry street, is the old Cholera Burying Ground, in which 8638 victims of the Asiatic cholera in 1832, 1834, 1849, 1851, 1852, and 1854 were interred. Further west on the Grande Allée, two miles from the toll gate, is Woodfield, the beautiful cemetery of the Irish Catholic dead and Mount Hermon, the splendid "God's Acre," of the Protestant population, in one huge grave in which are interred the remains of some 200 Scotch immigrants who lost their lives in the burning of the river steamer *Montreal* on the 26th June, 1857, at Cap Rouge, a few miles above the cemetery, while on the way from Quebec to Montreal. Another famous grave in it is that of John Wilson, the famous Scottish vocalist, who, in the "forties," delighted the people of the British Isles, the United States

HARBOUR OF QUEBEC

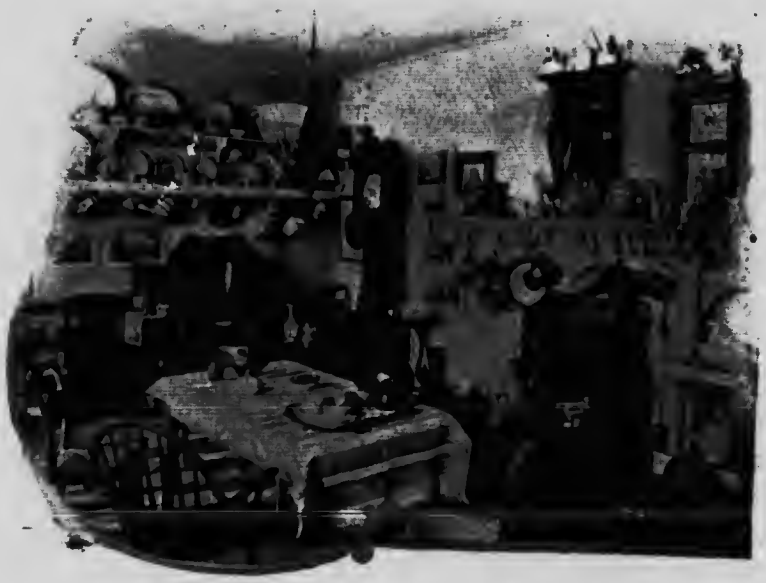
and Canada, with his inimitable rendering of Scottish songs and recitations. He fell a victim to the dread scourge, cholera, in Quebec, 1849. The French Canadians have also three beautiful cemeteries on the city's outskirts, at Belmont on the St. Foye road, and on the little River road. There is also a Hebrew cemetery, in the vicinity of the village of Bergerville, a few miles from the city.

LOWER TOWN

THE portion of the city beneath the cliff on its front, towards the St. Lawrence is called the Lower Town, and is the chief commercial or wholesale business quarter. It contains the head offices of the different banks and of the great timber exporting firms, wholesale dry goods and provision houses, the Exchange, the Custom House, the Champlain and Finlay markets, the famous Louise embankment, Immigration sheds, crosswall and docks, grain elevators, etc. It is chiefly remarkable for the antiquated style of its buildings, and its narrow streets, many of which date back to the old French time. It was also

Break Neck Steps

in this quarter of the city, at barricades erected by the British, that some of the heaviest fighting occurred during Montgomery and Arnold's night attack in 1775. The old "Break Neck Steps," leading from Mountain Hill in to little Champlain street, was for many years another interesting feature of the Lower Town, but within a recent period they have had to yield to the requirements of local traffic and have been replaced by a broad and more commodious iron stairway, at the foot of which there is an electric elevator that takes the visitor up over the face of the cliff and lands him on Dufferin Terrace.



Interior the Little Shop, In Duke of Kent House, Louis Street

THE OLDEST BUILDING IN QUEBEC

THE oldest building in Quebec of which reliable record exists, is that at the corner of St. Louis and Garden street, opposite the St. Louis Hotel now occupied by Mr. J. Williams, tonsorial and capilary artist. The late Mr. Glackemeyer, N.P., had in his possess tree deed of its transfer on November 30th, 1674. It is said that this house was occupied by Surgeon Arnoux, who attended General Montcalm on his death-bed. It is also believed that the articles of capitulation (of Quebec) were signed in this house. The Chateau St. Louis was too much exposed to the guns of the English during the siege to admit of its being used as previously for official purposes.

QUEBEC'S NEWSPAPERS

Quebec has five daily newspapers, three French and two English, of which the *Daily Telegraph* is the most influential and powerful, as may be judged by the magnificent new home which it has recently entered, and which is considered to be the most modern fire-proof building in Canada. It occupies one of the most valuable and historic sites, on the corner of Buade and Tresor streets, supposed by modern historians to be covering or near the unlocated tomb of Champlain, the founder of the city.

THE ENVIRONS

THE almost world-wide repute of Quebec is, however, not merely confined to the old city, but is largely shared also, by its beautiful and historic environs. Indeed there are few cities in the world which can boast of so many natural and artificial objects of attraction in this respect. The drives around the city are as numerous as they are delightful, and the views to be had from them, are absolutely unsurpassed in loveliness and variety. In fact, it can be truly said of Quebec, that its surroundings are not excelled, or even equalled, for romantic beauty of picturesque wildness. There is scarcely a standpoint from which the visitor has not before him a glorious panorama and he cannot be said to have really seen and enjoyed Quebec until he has done all the sights of the environs, as well as those of the city itself. At least a day should be given to each of the charming drives around the city. These drives may be divided into four, with an additional day devoted to a ride over the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Co. to the far-famed miracle-working shrine of La Bonne Ste. Anne, the Duke of Kent House and the Natural Steps at

MONTMORENCY FALLS

Montmorency Falls, and another to a tour of Levis, its forts, and other objects of historic or natural interest.

MONTMORENCY FALLS

THE first drive recommended to the visitor, is that to the world-renowned Falls of Montmorency, about nine miles below Quebec, and one of the most interesting of all the natural objects in its vicinity, which no stranger leaves without seeing. Starting from the Chateau Frontenac and passing on the way the ruins of the old Palace of the French Intendants, the tourist traverses Dorchester Bridge, which spans the river St. Charles, and reaches the quaint old straggling and picturesque village of Beauport, which is beautified by rows of white cottages and garden patches, and affords a very striking illustration of primitive French Canadian life and manners. It stretches nearly the whole distance from Dorchester Bridge, with the famous Beauport Lunatic Asylum in its centre, and like a huge prehistoric monster, it lies along the shore of the river, with its head resting on the bridge over the St. Charles, and its tail lashing into foam the wonderful Falls of the Montmorency river, 100 feet higher than the great cataract of Niagara. On the site of the village, or rather between it and the beach, was fought the battle of the 31st July, 1759, between the English and French, in which the latter were victorious and the former lost 182 killed and 665 wounded and missing. The headquarters of Montcalm were to

Wolfe's House at Montmorency

Souvenirs of the struggle for supremacy. In the Grounds of H. M. Price, Esq. Montmorency

the right after passing over the stream, but the manor house, in which they were established, was burnt a short time ago. After the taking of Quebec, the English avenged themselves by sacking and firing not only the village of Beauport, but also the villages of L'Ange-Gardien, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne and Baie St. Paul, and destroying all the crops in the country around. After the destruction of the old manor house, a plate was found in the corner stone with the following inscription in Roman capitals: L'an 16[illegible]4, le 29 juillet, j'ai été planté première, P. C. GIFART, seigneur de ce lieu." Above it were the letters I. H. S. and also M. J. A. representing the names Mary, Joseph and Anne. Beneath it was a heart with three stars and a small heart reversed. This plate is in the possession of the family of the late Mr. Herman Ryland, who built a residence on the site of the old manor house. It would be impossible to give an accurate description of the beauty, the majesty, the thundering might of the Falls, either in winter or in summer. Down a precipice of over two hundred and fifty feet the Montmorency River plunges into the St. Lawrence and, as if recoiling after its terrible fall, it bends back in spray, that when frozen leaves a cone fifty feet high, in winter, between the torrent behind and the sheet of ice in front. The cataract may be seen either from above or below. To view it from below, the visitor must descend what is called the Zig-Zag, which passes through Mr. H. M. Price's property, and in doing so he is reminded that the residence

thereon was once occupied by the Duke of Kent, the father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. On reaching the foot of the hill we can pass along the beach till we arrive, as it were, almost underneath the avalanche of waters, while the spray therefrom descends in a sort of drizzling shower, through which, if the sun be shining the brightly hued rainbow can be seen bathing its colors in the frenzied cataract. The body of water which, from the height of 250 feet leaps its precipice, passes, it is said through a subterranean passage, and rises in a tumultuous manner near the end of the Island of Orleans, gaining the name of Le Taureau, by boatmen considered a dangerous spot. The view above the Falls is taken from the opposite side, the visitor passing over the Montmorency bridge, then through a field opposite the hotel, and entering the new P[illegible] of the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, who are now engaged in beautifying both sides of the Falls for the recreation of the visitors from the city. An elevator has also been constructed. The mad turbulence of the water and the deafening roar which ever seems to increase is almost bewildering and the dizzy height at which one is placed causes a certain amount of uneasiness and sense of danger. There is wildness all round, the high cliffs with overhanging trees and bushes, and the violence of the rapids rivet the imagination with resistless fascination. On both sides of the river are the remnants of two towers, between which was suspended a bridge, which fell nearly fifty years ago, carrying with it

Herd of Moose, Caribou & Deer, Holt, Renfrew & Coy's Zoo at Montmorency Falls.

an unfortunate countryman, his wife, child, horse and vehicle, whose remains were never afterwards discovered.

DUKE OF KENT HOUSE

This old building has recently undergone a complete renovation, and while the walls and divisions of the house are still intact, the stranger as visitor will find the interior now transferred into cosy and comfortable parlors, dining rooms and halls for their accommodation, at all hours of the day and night. The attractions around the vast grounds are also sufficient to entertain the visitor for a whole day. Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Co., the world famed furriers, of Quebec, who, by the way, have a magnificent store in the city, have a splendid menagerie of Canadian big game, on exhibition in the park. Among the collection of animals may be mentioned a herd of buffalo, bears, deer, moose, foxes, &c.

In addition to this attraction, are all kinds of sports, including splendid trout fishing, which can be had on the Montmorency for several miles above the Falls. Col. J. W. Baker, the manager of the Duke of Kent House, is in constant attendance at the hotel, and spares no efforts to entertain the guests who visit the Falls for a day's pleasant outing. The cuisine of the house is equal to that of the leading hotels of Canada. Quite recently Mr. Baker has secured a large tract of preserved hunting and fishing land containing a chain of the most marvellous trout fish-

The Beaver Dam, Holt, Renfrew & Coy's. Zoo at Montmorency Falls.

ing lakes to provide his guests with amusement during their stay with him.

NATURAL STEPS

A BY-WAY road through the fields, leads the visitor to the Natural Steps, which, by some, are considered the grandest feature of the scene. Nothing more wild and weird can be imagined than this mad river with its perpendicular precipices on each side clothed with tufts of shrubbery, whose summits are fringed with overhanging pines, which watch, as it were,

Winter sliding at the Duke of Kent House, Montmorency Falls.

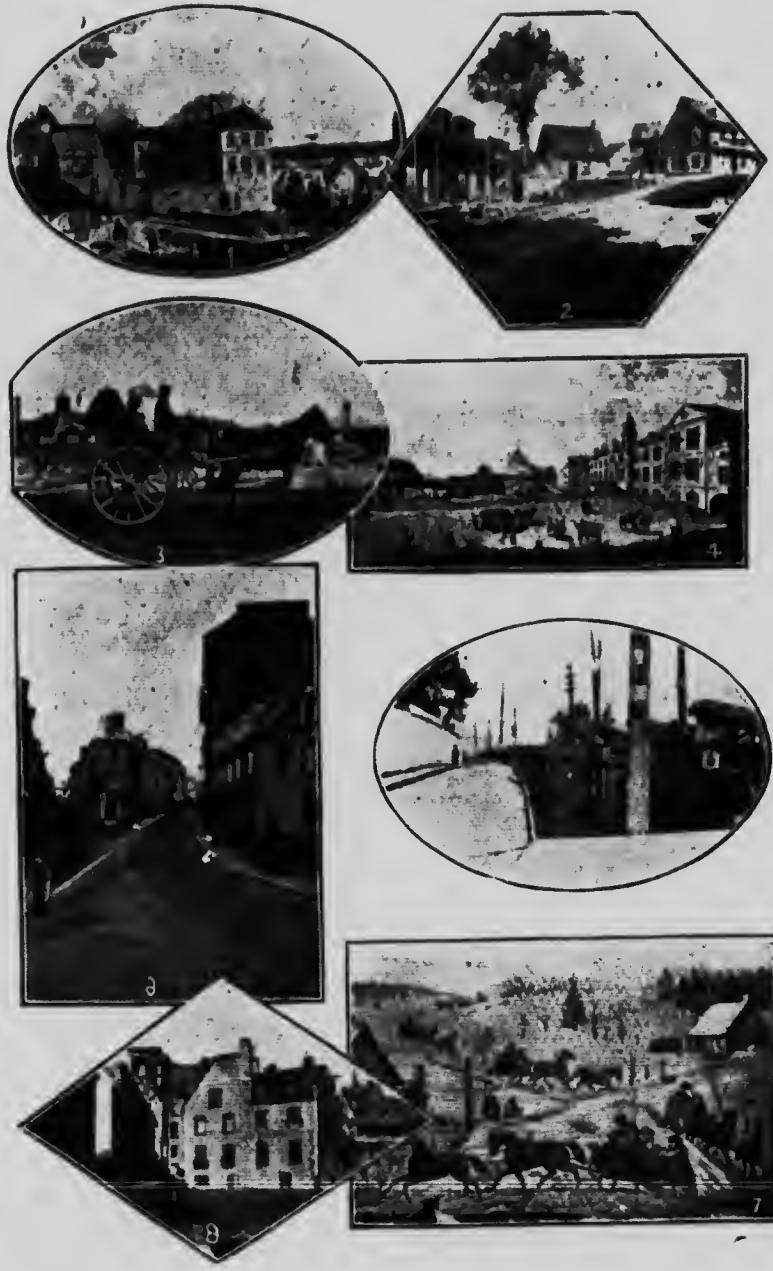
over the threatening waters, now leaping over huge rocks and forming furious cascades, anon, seething, moody, silent pools, whose blackness makes night look pale. Here the waters eddy round in ever quickening circles, raising in their wrath bubbles and froth to the surface and suddenly leaping onward beneath the overhanging cliffs. Where the visitor stands shady nooks hidden in ferns and wild plants invite to rest, while the peculiar formation of the rocks serves as tables for pic-nic collations. In the summer, these Natural Steps are the resort of pleasure parties, and the followers of Isaak Walton can tempt from the angry torrent, the most delicious speckled trout. Near by is the Fairy river, which mysteriously disappears beneath the earth and again as mysterioulsy re-appears. It is also called l'Eau Tenue.

L'ANGE GARDIEN

THE village of l'Ange Gardien is about four miles beyond Montmorency, and, as above stated, was destroyed by Wolfe's soldiery after the battle of Beauport in 1759. There are some good trout fishing streams at a short distance and, in the autumn, snipe and partridge shooting,

THE CHATEAU RICHER

THIS village is about five miles further down. In the fruit season the orchards of l'Ange Gardien are so laden, that along the road the green color of the trees



PICTURES OF QUEBEC

is hidden by the purple of the plum, and the roseate hue of the apple. At about four miles distance to the south of Chateau Richer, are the beautiful falls called Sault à la Puce, which are not only enchanting in their scenery, but abound in trout. The Chateau Richer beach is famous as a snipe ground, and in September and October numberless sportsmen make good bags.

The second drive which the visitor should take is out by the Grande Allée and St. Louis road and back by the St. Foye road. On the way, the Plains of Abraham, already described, are passed, as are also Spencer Wood, the beautiful sylvan residence of the former Governor Generals of Canada and at present of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Quebec, and the two interesting cemeteries of Woodfield and Mount Hermon, already referred to. The Sillery Convent called the Convent of Jesus Marie, and the church of St. Columba, stand on the heights above Sillery, where in Indian times past there were camps of the Algonquin tribes of Indians, at that time protected by the French from their foes, the Iroquois. In connection with the Indian settlement, was the discovery, a short time since, of the remains of the Jesuit missionary, Emmanuel Masse, who was buried there in 1640, and to whose memory a monument has been erected by several citizens. A church was built on the spot by the Commander, Brulart de Sillery, in 1677. Cap Rouge, where the St. Louis road effects a junction with the St. Foye road, is another beautiful and interesting

historic point. It was there that Jacques Cartier's followers wintered in the early days before the foundation of Quebec. Returning cityward by the St. Foye road, the spectator commands a grand view of the St. Charles valley, the St. Lawrence below Quebec, while in the fine weather, the spray from Montmorency Falls is clearly discernible. On the left of the road, two miles from the city, is Holland House, interesting not only from its having been the headquarters of Montgomery in the siege of 1775, but from some romantic incidents connected with the family from which it derived its name, the ashes of some of whom have found a resting place in the rear of the building. Near St. Foye church, about five miles from town, are the remains of a redoubt erected by the English on their first taking possession of Quebec.

ST. FOYE MONUMENT

About one mile from the city, the visitor comes upon the scene of the battle of St. Foye, fought in 1760, between the French under De Levis and the English under Murray, and in which the latter were defeated. A handsome monument marks the spot. This monument, which was erected by the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec, to the memory of the brave men who fell on both sides, is of iron on a stone base and surmounted by a statue of Bellona, the goddess of war, the gift of Prince Napoleon. Four bronze cannons are placed at each corner of the pedestal. The monument bears the following inscription:

St. Foye Monument

AUX BRAVES DE 1760. ERIGE PAR LA SOCIETE ST-JEAN-BAPTISTE DE QUEBEC, 1860.

On the right side are the arms of England and the name of Murray, the Governor of Quebec. On the left side is the name of Levis, who commanded the French and the arms of Old France. On the opposite side is a bas relief of Bumont's Mill and the arms of Canada. This monument was inaugurated with great ceremony, on the 19th October, 1862, by Lord Monk, then Governor-General of Canada, and an eloquent discourse was given on the occasion by the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau.

The third drive recommended is that by way of the Charlesbourg road, also across Dorchester Bridge and the river St. Charles. This is also a very beautiful road, affording especially a magnificent view of nearly the whole city.

FORT JACQUES-CARTIER

This is one of the principal spots of historic interest on this road and is marked by a massive stone monument erected in 1888, at the confluence of the little river Lairet with the St. Charles, where Jacques Cartier spent the winters of 1535-36, with the crews of his little ships, the Grande and the Petite Hermine, and erected his first fort immediately opposite the Indian encampment of Stadacona, of which Donocona was the chief. On the 3rd of May, 1536, three days before his return to France, Cartier erected a

Jacques-Cartier Monument

large cross, 35 feet high, at this place. This cross bore the arms of the King of France and the inscription :

"FRANCISCUS PRIMUS DEI GRATIA FRANCORUM REX REGNAT"

A substantial cross, bearing a similar inscription was erected upon the same site in 1888. Ninety years after Cartier spent his first winter here, the site of the earliest building erected in Canada by Europeans, became that of the first Jesuit monastery. Close by, on the grounds of the late Mr. G. H. Parke, is Ringfield, the site of one of Montcalm's fortified

Jacques Cartier's Manor, Limoilou, near St. Malo

camps, the lines of which can still be made out. Further on, upon the first foot hills of the Laurentian Mountains, stands the village of Charlesbourg, where the terrified women and children found refuge during the siege of Quebec. At a distance of some four miles to the eastward of it, at the foot of La Monagne des Ormes, are the ruins of

CHATEAU BIGOT OR BEGON

SOMETIMES called Beaumanoir or the Hermitage; ruins which can now but faintly give an idea of what the original building was, of its grandeur, of its extent, of its secret passages or its form. Two gables and a centre wall, or rather the remnants of them, are visible, and from the fact, of there being a sort of clearance; now partly overgrown, we may presume that there was a garden. Ensconced in the midst of a forest on one of the slopes of the Laurentides are these relics of the past and one cannot but be impressed with deep melancholy as his eyes rest upon this deserted spot, and his fancy re-peoples the shattered halls and chambers, with the people who once crowded them. History has given some few indistinct data and imagination has done the rest for this story of the past. It is stated, evidently without authority, that the Intendant Bigot, whose profligacy and extravagance were unlimited, and whose rapacity supplied his requirements, constructed this chateau in the wilds of the mountains, and hither, with companions as graceless as himself, he

was wont to adjourn to indulge in every excess of dissipation. The Intendant was a man fond of field sports, and the chateau, it is claimed, was the headquarters of his hunting expeditions. It is said that on one of these he lost his way, and met a young Algonquin squaw of singular beauty, who led him to the chateau, and being induced to enter its walls, its strong doors were closed against her egress, and she remained there a prisoner either to love or to fate. But the Intendant was a man of mark in the colony, a man to satisfy the longings of any ambitious girl who might wish for power, and such a one

RUINS OF CHATEAU BIGOT

there was in the city of Quebec, who was determined to have the Intendant as her lord, that she as wife, might rule, in New France, and punish those who had slighted her. Such a one it is said by Mr. Kirby, in his historical romance, "The Golden Dog," was Angelique de Meloïse ; and she had heard of the Indian maid at Beaumanoir. Murder was a trifle to such natures as her's, wholly absorbed by ambition ; one night a piercing cry was heard echoing through the halls and corridors of Beaumanoir, and Caroline, the unhappy Algonquin, was found stabbed and dead. Not long since was to be seen her grave stone in a vault of Beaumanoir, with but the letter C engraved thereon. It is said that the unhappy Caroline was not of full Indian race, but that her father by marriage, was an officer of high rank in the army of France. Such is the story, not the first nor the last connected with this place which has been replete with guilt and caused much sorrow.

If the visitor cares to extend his drive further along the Charlesbourg road, he can visit two beautiful sheets of water, lake Beauport and lake St. Charles, the latter the head of the city water works, and both favorite resorts of local trout anglers.

LORETTE

The fourth drive suggested is to Indian Lorette, which can be taken either by the way of Charlesbourg or the little river road, Lorette distant about nine miles from Quebec, close by the beautiful falls of the river St. Charles. Here will be found the remnant of the once powerful Hurons, who, after

the treacherous massacre of their tribe by the Iroquois, sought refuge near Quebec, and, adopting the religion and language of the early French settlers, allied themselves with them in resisting the incursions of the common enemy. The village was first settled in 1697. And a very interesting sight it is. It also can be reached by the trains of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, which has a station in its centre.

LA BONNE STE-ANNE

No visitor to Quebec should omit to make the trip to the far-famed shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré or La Bonne Ste. Anne as it is called, which can be effected in an hour by the comfortable and speedy steam and electric cars of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company. Ste. Anne de Beaupré lies below the Falls of Montmorency, twenty-one miles from Quebec. For over 250 years it has been the Mecca of devout pilgrims seeking restoration of health and miraculously obtaining it. Tradition relates that in the early part of the seventeenth century some Breton mariners, who were overtaken by a violent storm while navigating the St. Lawrence, solemnly vowed to Ste. Anne that, if delivered from the dangers which encompassed them, they would erect a sanctuary in her honor on the spot on which they should land. Their prayers being heard, they built a small wooden chapel in fulfilment of their vows, which has since become famous and which then, as now, was called by her name. The primitive

AN OLD FARM HOUSE. From a Painting By Miss Boeham.

little church was replaced by a larger structure in 1660, which subsequently rebuilt and enlarged, finally gave way to the present magnificent edifice, which was raised to the dignity of a Basilica by Pope Pius IX. It is a fine specimen of Corinthian architecture and is of immense proportions. A colossal statue of Ste. Anne of marvelous beauty surmounts the facade between twin towers rising to a great height. The interior of the sacred edifice rivals the most famous cathedrals in the world in beauty and imposing grandeur. On each side of the entrance are large pyramids of crutches and canes and trusses and splints left by former owners as mute testimony of the saint's intervention on their behalf. There is also another statue of Ste. Anne, resting on a column of white marble, to which some deeply venerated relics are attached—a fragment of a finger bone of the saint procured by Laval, the first Bishop of New France ; a part of the saint's wrist sent by Leo XIII ; and a portion of the rock from the grotto in which Ste. Anne gave birth to the Virgin Mary. The "sacred stairs," which the zealous supplicants ascend upon their knees, is built in imitation of Pilate's Palace at Jerusalem, and the magnificent painting and statuary represent the life of Christ from Bethlehem to Calvary. Thousands of tourists visit Ste. Anne de Beaupré, impelled by the curious scenes witnessed there and the costly works of art possessed by the sanctuary ; and the high esteem in which the patron saint is held is shown by the remarkable increase in the perennial pilgrimages to

her shrine. In 1874 there were 17,200 visitors; in 1884, 61,000 ; in 1889, 100,000 ; in 1893, 130,000 ; 1902, 150,000 and 1907, 1,399,008, which number will be largely increased this year. Formerly the pilgrimages were from the Province of Quebec only ; but now they are from the other provinces of Canada and from the United States. Good hotel accommodation is provided for visitors. A few miles below the famous shrine are the beautiful falls of the Ste. Anne river, known as the " Three Falls," which are also well worth a visit.

ISLAND OF ORLEANS

THE Island of Orleans, or the Isle of Bacchus, as it was first called, or Minego by the Indians, or Isle des Sorciers by the credulous, is reached by ferry from Quebec, as soon as navigation opens, and is a favorite summer retreat of the Quebecers. Its history is replete with stirring events. Wolfe took possession of it in 1759 and his troops ransacked it from end to end. The villages of St. Pierre, Ste. Famille, St. Jean, St. Laurent and St. François, are all flourishing, and their churches date from the old times or have been replaced by modern edifices. A steamer called the " Orleans " runs daily between Quebec and the island for the convenience of strangers. The views of Quebec and the Montmorency Falls, in fact of all the surroundings, are very fine, while the delightful walks and drives through the woods and along the beach are a constant source of pleasure.

LEVIS

A visit to Point Levis, opposite Quebec, and especially to the three great military forts there already described, is exceedingly interesting. The Government Graving dock and the military camp at St. Joseph, a couple of miles to the eastward of the town, are also worth seeing, while within a short distance to the westward are the beautiful falls of the Etchemin and Chaudière rivers, and the very pretty frescoed and handsome church of St. Romuald, or New Liverpool. The views of Levis are also magnificent. It was from its heights that the English bombarded Quebec in 1759 and it was down the valley of the Chaudière swarmed Arnold and his brave followers in 1775, and on the banks of the river they first looked upon the city which eventually proved their prison or their grave. The junction station of the Intercolonial, Quebec Central and Grand Trunk Railways is in the town of Levis, immediately opposite Quebec, and reached in a few minutes from the city by the Quebec & Levis Company's ferry boats which cross over the St. Lawrence every fifteen minutes during the day up to 10 p.m. in summer.

SEEING LEVIS BY ELECTRIC CARS

Before leaving Quebec you should take a ride over the Levis Electric Railway. Levis is situated across the St. Lawrence river from Quebec, and from its cliffs the views are magnificent. In the foreground we have the intense blue of the river, and back of

THE PORT OF QUEBEC. With Visiting Warships.

this, the Quebec Citadel, Dufferin Terrace, and the country framed by the grand mountains which cannot be seen in their full beauty from the Quebec shore. There are three forts in Levis of historic interest, for from them Wolfe shelled Quebec in 1759. The electric railway meets the ferry and then proceeds east along the river bank to Fraser street, where it begins to climb to the top of the cliff ; here it turns and runs back towards the ferry on the higher level. The view from the point is one of the finest imaginable, for it is possible to see both up and down the river at the one place. Across the river are seen the villages of Beauport and Montmorency, the beautiful church of the former lifting its twin spires against the purple mountains ; to the right, the heavily wooded end of the Isle of Orleans, while to the left the Chateau Frontenac and the massive fortress are outlined against the sky.

Passing the Hotel de Ville and the Levis churchs the cars take one through the principal busines, street of the upper town as far as the market, where they turn to come back. When they have reached the corner of Commercial and Fraser streets it is possible to proceed still further east to St. Joseph, where there is a very interesting Government dry-dock and from where one can see the famous Montmorency Falls and pass by two very old and quaint little wayside chapels ; or to go west on the bank of the river to St. Romuald, crossing the Sault and Etchemin rivers and having a constant succession of charming scenes of Quebec and Sillery.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE

To the visitor desirous of extending his trip below Quebec and enjoying the cool, re-invigorating breezes and the magnificent scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence and the far-famed Saguenay river, the tour by the splendid palace steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company to Chicoutimi and back is particularly recommended; on the way back he will see much to charm and interest him: Grosse Isle, Canada's quarantine station, a speck of green in the purple scarf of the St. Lawrence recalling sad memories of '47 and '48, when the scarlet bird of fever hung over it and thousands of poor Irish emigrants found their last resting place beneath its wing; Baie St. Paul and Les Eboulements, pretty summer resorts; Murray Bay, Kamouraska and River du Loup, favorite watering places; Cacouna formerly the "Saratoga" of Canada, and Tadousac, at the mouth of the Saguenay, 130 miles from Quebec, probably the most interesting historic spot in Canada from the fact that it was not only the first settlement and trading post of the French on this continent, but also the place where the first Christian church was built and where the great

Jesuit discoverer, Father Marquette, resided for some time. Tadousac is also a delightful watering place, where Lord Dufferin, a former Governor-General, spent a large portion of his holidays and where there is a splendid hotel, which, under its present ownership and management by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, cannot fail to become immensely popular.

THE SAGUENAY RIVER

THERE is probably nothing grander than a sail up the world-renowned River Saguenay. On each side are the towering and precipitous cliffs, while beneath roll the dark waters of this mysterious river, which partakes of a gloomy and almost hideous character. One might imagine himself on the river Styx, and when now and again a seal is seen to appear on the surface, one reverts to Dante's Inferno and dreams that a lost soul is plunging in the dark river. The sombre appearance of the river is deepened by the frowning Capes Eternity and Trinity, which rise perpendicularly to a dizzy height. A colossal statue of the Madonna is placed on the summit of Cape Eternity, at whose base is erected a small chapel. No one should miss a sail on this wild stream. Ha! Ha! or Grand Bay is a beautiful expanse of water, 60 miles from the mouth and ten miles south of Chicoutimi, a pretty little town, now lighted with electricity and the seat of the great lumber industry of the district. This point as described on page 166, may also be reached by rail from Quebec which

will afford a daylight view of the Laurentian mountains, lakes and rivers. The tourist takes the train at Quebec, direct for

LAKE ST. JOHN

THE great inland sea of the Province of Quebec and the centre of the famous *ouananiche* fishing grounds to Roberval, where the new and magnificent Hotel Roberval, with all its luxurious appointments, opens its doors to welcome him and where he can, after a comfortable meal and rest, take either the train for Chicoutimi, to descend, by daylight, the Saguenay river, which is usually ascended at night, or board the regular train of the Lake St. John Railway, with its elegant parlor cars, to convey him back expeditiously to old Quebec through the very heart of

THE CANADIAN ADIRONDACKS

A REGION as remarkable for the wild grandeur of its scenery as it is famed for the great size, beauty and gameness of the trout that abound in its myriad lakes and streams, and the abundance of the deer and other game to be found in its forests. Half way between Roberval and Quebec, at Lake Edward, one of the famous trout fishing lakes in this region, there is an excellent hotel, the Laurentides House, for the use of anglers and travellers. Lake St. Joseph, some 25 miles from the city, is also a beautiful and attractive sheet of water both for the angler and the lover of the picturesque.

Photographed for the author.

WINTER SPORT IN QUEBEC.
The Toboggan Slide on Dufferin Terrace.

LEAVING QUEBEC

THE choice of route on leaving Quebec depends altogether upon the direction in which the visitor is going. But, if he has come by rail and is returning westward, he is advised by all means to go back by the river to Montreal by the splendid boats of the Richelieu line, which will afford him an opportunity of enjoying the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence above Quebec, besides many points of historic interest on its banks that would be otherwise missed. If he has come to Quebec by the river, then he is recommended to return westward by the Grand Trunk Railway, on the north shore, which will give him connections with the west. The Quebec Central Railway is the most direct route to the New England States from Levis, and the Intercolonial Railway affords the most direct outlet to the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. But, by whatever route he goes, he cannot fail to carry away with him the most delightful memories of Quebec, the quaint old city on the St. Lawrence.

"—gleams above her granite throne,
Her gray walls gird her ample zone,
She queens the North, supreme, alone."

TOUR OF THE SAGUENAY

THERE are many objects of interest to note in making this excursion. In leaving Quebec, there is a fine view of the city and harbor from the promenade deck of the steamer. Cape Diamond, with its Citadel and battlements, and the city surrounding the same on all sides, its domes and spires, the ramparts and batteries crowning the thriving town, the fertile plains of Beauport in the foreground, lend an enchantment to the sight seldom found ; also the harbor improvements ; the Louise Tidal Basin, the largest on the continent. Looking across on the south side, opposite Quebec, there stands the growing town of Levis, of about 12,000 inhabitants, being the Terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, the Quebec Central, and Intercolonial Railways ; the terminus also of the Royal Mail Ocean Steamers. A little back of the town are the celebrated fortifications built by the imperial Government. There is also a graving dock, at St. Joseph point, two miles westward. The "Montmorency Falls" charm the beholder as the steamer swiftly glides by. Then turning from the city, we see the Island of Orleans. It is situated five miles below Quebec ; it is twenty miles in length and six in its greatest width. There are several villages scattered over its surface : its soil is very fertile ; it rises to a considerable elevation at its western extremity, the high land being fully 350 feet above the water level. There are numerous Catholic churches and one Protestant.

The total population of the island is between 6 000 and 7,000. A ferry steamer plies regularly between the city and the island.

CAP TOURMENTE

As soon as the Isle of Orleans is passed, this cape is well seen ; it rises to an altitude of about 2,000 feet. On the highest elevation a cross was erected in 1616, which was replaced by a small chapel erected in 1870 Below this island the salt water commences.

GROSSE ISLE

Is now seen in full view ; it is noticeable as being the quarantine station for Quebec. Many islands are now passed of remarkable scenic beauty and very fertile, and renowned for the quantity of game of all sorts which flock to them in season. At this point the river widens considerably and ere long has reached such a width as to render its shores almost invisible from the deck of the steamer. Passing onward, we view Baie St. Paul and Isle aux Coudres, which is remarkable for its rich iron mines. All along the route the river presents one continuous panorama of the wildest scenery only second to the noble Saguenay river.

MURRAY BAY

Is now reached, a favorite watering-place of the Lower St. Lawrence. The village is picturesquely situated amid frowning hills and wild scenery. This

is a favorite summer resort for the fashionable world and also for families, the accommodation being unsurpassed—comfortable hotels, well-furnished and well-arranged boarding-houses, also numerous cottages which are rented to visitors. Here also is a valuable mineral spring, whose waters are highly recommended to invalids, it possesses also good sea bathing and fine bracing air. It is renowned as a sporting place both for anglers and field sports, surrounded by numerous lakes, all well stocked with the splendid trout usually supplied on board the company's Saguenay steamer. Some miles below Murray Bay.

THE PILGRIMS

ARE seen. They consist of a remarkable group of rocks which from their heights are visible at a great distance, the "mirage" seeming constantly to dwell about them, due to refraction of the sun's rays owing to the rocks being sparsely covered with vegetation.

RIVIERE DU LOUP

Is reached, on the south shore. Connection is made with the Intercolonial Railway. Tourists to or from the Atlantic States or Provinces, via Halifax or St. John, take leave of us here. Those desirous of visiting the far-famed watering-place of

CACOUNA

CAN, after an exceedingly pleasant drive of about six miles, bordering the sea shore, find themselves in a fashionable resort containing a number of very fine summer villas, situated on its heights crowning the renowned Cacouna Bay. There are two very fine water-falls at Rivière-du-Loup.

TADOUSAC

WHICH is at the mouth of the far-famed Saguenay. This is a very pleasant spot. There is a fine hotel at the head of the Bay which will accommodate 150 guests, with every convenience, and in connection with it all kind of sports for the amusement of visitors. Within three or four miles in the interior there are numerous small lakes abounding with trout, and between Tadousac and St. Etienne, on the Saguenay River, there is very good sea-trout fishing—free to all. Visitors can be supplied with boats and guides. The company's issue of tickets to the Saguenay affords ample time for tourists to lay over. Tickets are good for the season. There are numerous lakes also around Baie St. Paul, Ha ! Ha ! Bay, and Murray Bay, where fine trout fishing can he had. The accommodation at those places is very good. The bathing at this place is very superior. A large number of villas have been erected, including one built by the late Earl Dufferin.

Tadousac is interesting from its having been from an early period the capital of the French settlements, and one of their chief trading posts. The great white hotel throws its shadow over the little two-hundred-year-old chapel of the Jesuits, which stands at the foot of its lawn still preserved in all the simplicity of its time. Here are the ruins of a Jesuit establishment, and on this spot once stood the first stone and mortar building ever erected in America, the home of Father Marquette, the explorer of the river Mississippi. A cluster of pine trees over 200 years old has grown from the centre of these historical ruins. Getting aboard again we now really enter the justly renowned Saguenay. At every turn of the boat, some new attraction is discovered ; our eyes are strained that we may catch a glimpse of all the magnificent grandeur that now bursts upon us.

THE SAGUENAY RIVER

Is unquestionably one of the most remarkable rivers of the continent. Its waters are very clear and abound in a great variety of fine fish. The scenery is wild and romantic in the highest degree. The first half of its course averages half a mile in width, and runs through an almost untrodden wilderness. This wonderful river seems one huge mountain, rent asunder at remote ages by some great convulsion of nature. The shores are composed principally of granite, and every bend presents to view an impo-

sing bluff. The capes show a long perspective of steps, high mountain walls, divided by gullies.

CAPES ETERNITY AND TRINITY

Are worthy of note. The first rises to a height of 1,900 feet, and the other 1,800 feet. If the only recompense for the visit to the Saguenay was a sight of these stupendous promontories, with Cape Eternity showing its triple crown facing the Bay, its triple steps leading up from the river, the cross and the statue of the Holy Virgin, recently erected on the mountain, and the immense precipice rising out of the water we are sure no visitor would regret it. The steamer shuts off steam when approaching these capes, and the captain shapes his course to give the passengers the best view. The echo produced by blowing the steam-whistle is very fine. The water is said to be over 1,000 feet deep at the base of the rocks. Cape Eternity is by far the most imposing. Nothing can surpass the magnificent salmon fishing of the Marguerite and other streams. As the boat glides up the River Saguenay,

HA! HA! BAY

Is reached, which is sixty miles from its mouth. It is a magnificent bay. The name arises from the circumstance of early navigators, who, not finding landing and anchorage until reaching this bay, at last broke out laughing, Ha ! Ha ! when touching

bottom with their anchors. Good fishing and first-class hotel accommodation can be had here. The fine views of the magnificent bay and the surrounding scenery are truly grand. The journey ends at

CHICOUTIMI

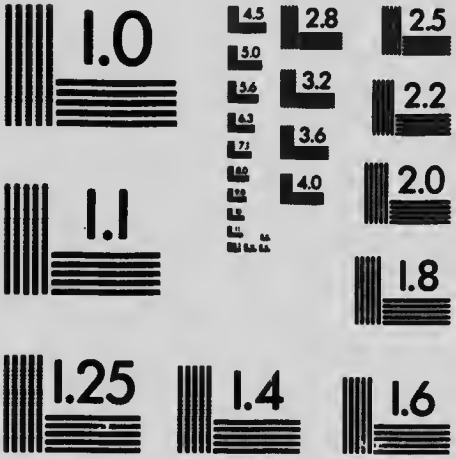
The most important part of the Saguenay, at the head of the navigation, situated about seventy miles from the St. Lawrence. The town numbers about 3,000 souls, is built along the right shore of the river; numerous saw mills are at one end, and at the other the commanding cathedral seminary, convent and the bishop's palace. From this place the return journey commences, and passes over again all the glorious scenes which we had before enjoyed.

This beautiful trip is easy of accomplishment. The fine comfortable steamers *St. Irénée*, *Chicoutimi* and *Murray Bay* are running regularly to Ha ! Ha ! Bay and Chicoutimi during the pleasure travel, and one steamer during the whole season of navigation. The pleasure seeker will experience all the comfort and accommodation necessary for the full enjoyment of such a trip.

WINTER SPORTS IN QUEBEC. The Allegorical Parade Passing the Basilica.

MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



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OLD FRENCH SONGS

A LA CLAIRE FONTAINE

J'ai trouvé l'eau si belle
Que je m'y suis baigné,
Sous les feuilles d'un chêne
Je me suis fait sécher.

Cho.—Lui ya longtemps que je t'aime
Jamais je ne t'oublierai.

Sous les feuilles d'un chêne
Je me suis fait sécher,
Sur la plus haute branche
Le rossignol chantait —Cho

Sur la plus haute branche
Le rossignol chantait,
Chante, rossignol, chante,
Toi qui a le cœur gai.—Cho.

Chante, rossignol, chante,
Toi qui a le cœur gai,
Tu as le cœur à rire,
Moi je l'ai-t-à pleurer.—Cho.

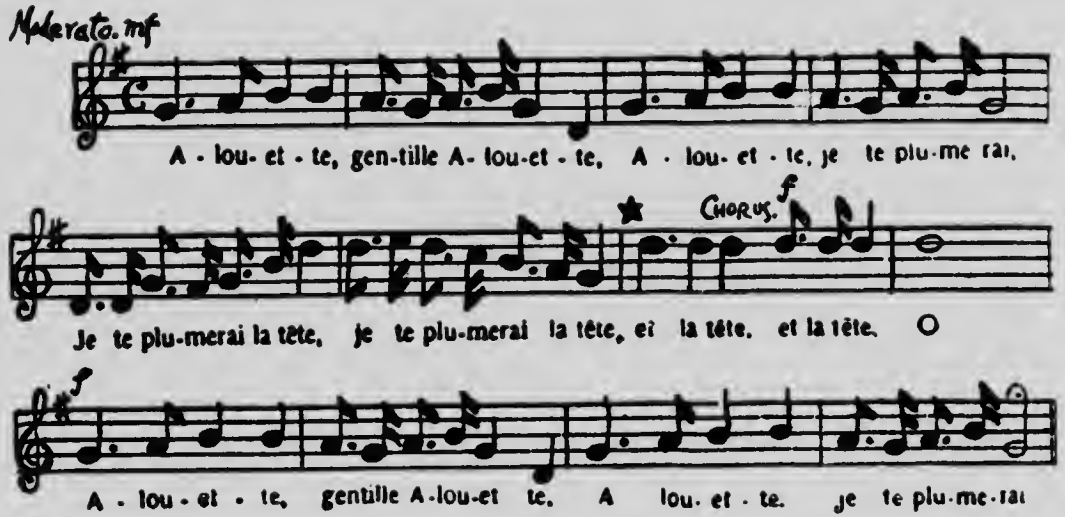
Tu as le cœur à rire,
Moi je l'ai-t-à pleurer,
J'ai perdu ma maîtresse,
Sans l'avoir mérité.—Cho.

J'ai perdu ma maîtresse,
Sans l'avoir mérité,
Pour un bouquet de roses,
Que je l'ai refusé.—Cho.

Pour un bouquet de roses,
Que je l'ai refusé,
Je voudrais que la rose,
Fut encore au rosier.—Cho.

Je voudrais que la rose,
Fut encore au rosier,
Et moi et ma maîtresse,
Dans les mêm's amitiés.—Cho.

ALOUETTE



Alouette, gentille Alouette, Alouette, je te plumerai,
Je te plumerai le bec, je te plumerai le bec,
Ee le bec, et le bec, et la tête, et la tête.—&c.
Alouette, gentille Alouette, Alouette, je te plumerai,

Je te plumerai le nez, je te plumerai le nez,
Ee le nez, et le nez, et le bec, et le bec,
Et la tête, et la tête.—O, &c.

Alouette, gentille Alouette, Alouette, je te plumerai,
Je te plumerai le dos, je te plumerai le dos,
Et le dos, et le dos, et le nez, et le nez,
Et le bec, et le bec, et la tête, et la tête.—O. &c.

* Repeat this bar once for the 2nd verse, twice for 3rd verse, etc.

Alouette, gentille, Alouette, Alouette je te plumerai,
Je te plumerai les pattes, je te plumerai les pattes,
Et les pattes, et les pattes, et le dos, et le dos,
Et le nez, et le nez, et le bec, et le bec,
Et la tête, et la tête.—O, &c.

Alouette, gentille Alouette, Alouette je te plumerai
Je te plumerai le cou, je te plumerai le cou,
Et le cou, et le cou, et les pattes, et les pattes, etc.

PAR DERRIER' CHEZ MON PERE

Par derrièr' chez mon père,
Vole ,mon cœur, vole,
Par derrièr' chez mon pére,
Lui ya-t-un pommier doux,
Lui ya-t-un pommier doux, tout doux,
Lui ya-t-un pommier doux.

Les feuilles en sont vertes,
Vole, mon cœur, vole,
Les feuilles en sont vertes,
Et le fruit en est doux,
Et le fruit en est doux, tout doux,
Et le fruit en est doux,

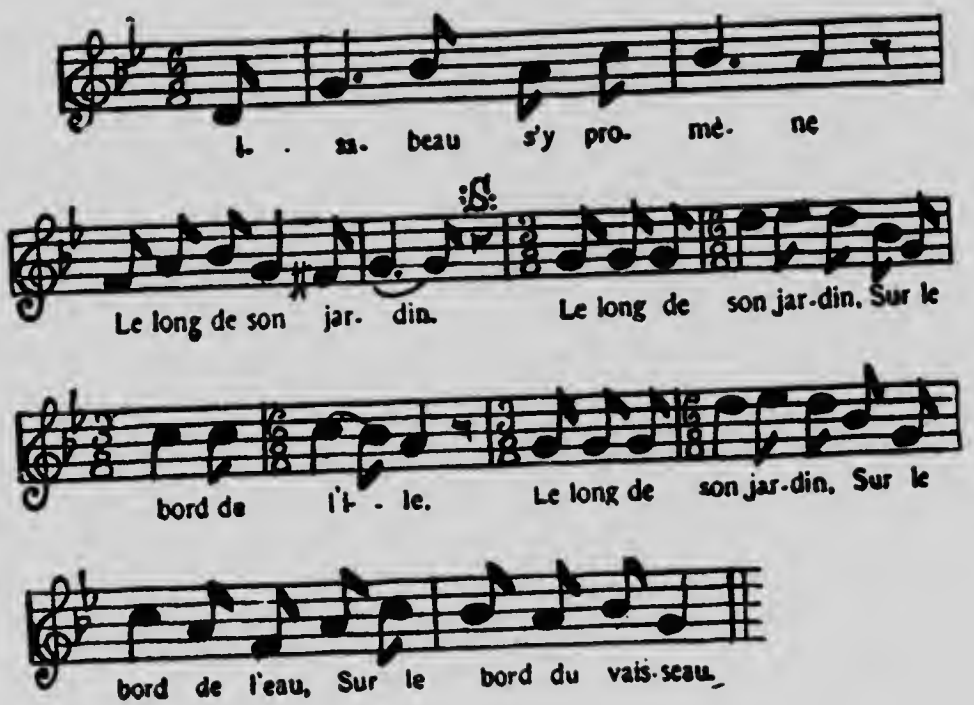
Trois filles d'un prince,
Vole, mon cœur, vole,
Trois filles d'un prince,
Sont endormies dessous,
Sont endormies dessous, tout doux,
Sont endormies dessous.

La plus jeun' se réveille
Vole, mon cœur, vole,
La plus jeun' se réveille
—Ma sœur voilà le jour,
Ma sœur, voilà le jour, tout doux,
Ma sœur, voilà le jour.

—Non, ce n'est qu'une étoile,
Vole, mon cœur, vole,
Non, ce n'est qu'une étoile,
Qu'éclaire nos amours,
Qu'éclaire nos amours, tout doux,
Qu'éclaire nos amours.

ISABEAU S'Y PROMENE

Solo first time to sign, then repeated by chorus
Also from sign first time solo, then repeated by the chorus



Elle s'aperçoit d'une barque
De trente matelots.
De trente matelots
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

Le plus jeune des trente,
Composait une chanson.
Composait une chanson
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

—La chanson que tu chantes,
Je voudrais la savoir.
Je voudrais la savoir
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

—Embarque dans ma barque,
Je te la chanterai.
Je te la chanterai
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

Quand ell' fut dans la barque,
Ell' se mit à pleurer.
Ell' se mit à pleurer
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

Qu'avez-vous donc la belle,
Qu'a-vous à tant pleurer.
Qu'a-vous à tant pleurer
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

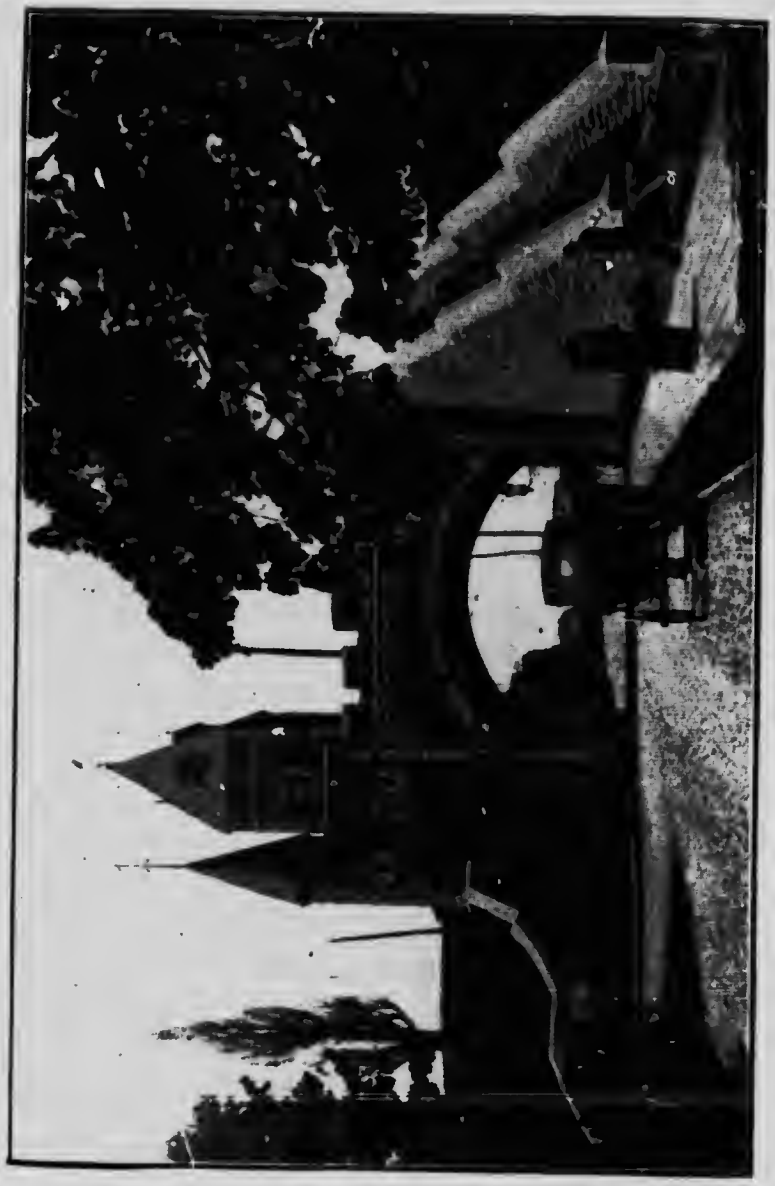
—Je pleur' mon anneau d'or,
Dans l'eau-z-il est tombé.
Dans l'eau-z-il est tombé
Sur le bord de l'île. etc.

—Ne pleurez point la belle,
Je vous le plongerai.
Je vous le plongerai
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

De la première plonge,
Il n'a rien ramené.
Il n'a rien ramené
Sur le bord de l'île. etc

De la seconde plonge,
L'anneau-z-a voltigé.
L'anneau-z-a voiltgé
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.

De la troisième plonge,
Le galant s'est noyé.
Le galant s'est noyé
Sur le bord de l'île, etc.
Le galant s'est noyé
Sur le bord de l'eau,
Sur le bord du vaisseau.



ST. LOUIS GATE

RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

Aside from being the Tourist Route of America, the Grand Trunk Railway System is the only double track railway in Canada reaching principal centres of population in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and may also boast of being the longest continuous double track railway in the world under one management. It is the only line that reaches all the tourist districts in the famous "Highlands of Ontario" and the question, "where shall I spend my summer vacation?" may be easely solved. To one class of people a summer vacation means a round of gayety and excitement, at fashionable resorts and elegant hotels, with ease and luxury for accompaniments. To another class it means a quiet sojourn "by lake, or stream, or woodland glen," in company with nature and her choicest works and "far from the madding crowd." Between these two extremes we find every variety of tastes, some of which are met by a combination of scenery, or a tour from one resort to another, with sight-seeing as the end to be gained. Whatever may be the preferences of a summer traveller as to scenery, sport or climate, it is safe to say that no greater variety can be found on the line of any railroad on the Ameri-

can continent than the wide range afforded by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM, and its immediate connections.

Should the readers of these pages be asked to name one of the pleasure resorts of America, they would say the great cataract, which attracts visitors, not only from all parts of America, but from over the Atlantic, to gaze on the majestic waterfall, the sight of which has inspired the pen of many a poet, and the pencil of multitudes of artists, but to which neither pen nor pencil can do more than faint justice, inspiring though the sight of its mighty waters may be. Following Niagara with greater or less accord in giving them precedence, would come the White Mountains, the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Portland, and the seaside resorts of the Maine coast, or the beautiful lakes and islands of the Highlands of Ontario which includes the following districts:—Temagami—Lake Nipissing and French River—Magantawan River—Lake of Bays —Muskoka—Lake Simcoe and Couchichina—Algonquin National Park of Ontario, the 30,000 islands of the Georgian Bay, and the Kawatha Lakes, which during the past few years have gained a continental reputation. Quaint old Quebec, with its medieval air, its fortified walls and foreign surroundings, comes to mind in connection with this subject.

And by reaching the Ancient Capital by the GRAND TRUNK a beautiful panoramic vista of the citadel and the city is visible from the train. This great highway

of travel reaching from the Atlantic coasts to the head of the great lakes, crossing and re-crossing the Canadian border and serving alike the commercial and business interests of the United States and British North America, has justly acquired the title of " The Great International and Scenic Route of America."

In Addition the GRAND TRUNK claims some of the finest fishing and hunting districts on the continent, where sportsmen and the lovers of rod and gun may go with a certainty of finding good sport. During the hunting season of 1907 (November 1st to 15th) in the " Highlands of Ontario " nearly 8,000 hunters made their way into several regions located in this territory and the Government returns show that at a very low computation 10,000 deer were killed in this northern section and each year the deer are increasing in numbers.

Camping, with all its pleasures, is probably the most healthful way to enjoy an outing in the woods, and where one has good fishing, beautiful camping spots, clear and pellucid water for drinking and bathing, magnificent scenery, interesting canoeing routes, and all the pleasures that can be derived in outdoor life at an altitude of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea level, a week, two weeks, a month or the entire summer can be spent with the utmost profit. Such a region is the territory known as the "Algonquin National Park," situated on the Ottawa Division of the Grand Trunk Railway System, about two hundred miles north of the city of Toronto, and one

hundred and seventy miles west of the capital of the Dominion—Ottawa.

The unlimited attractions that are combined in the northern part of the Province of Ontario for the angler are fast becoming known to the sportsman and each year sees an enormous increase of the followers of Izaak Walton making the several haunts their objective point. The Lake Nipissing and the French River District is attracting particular attention, the fishing being good and the region being easy of access. The gamiest of the gamey species of the finny kingdom simply predominate the waters of this region. Maskinonge ranging from 15 to 30 pounds, black bass running up to 6 pounds and pickered tippng the scale at 15 pounds are numerous and at any time during the open season a "rattling" fine day's sport can be enjoyed.

Another fishing district, and what is considered the best speckled trout fishing in Canada is Hollow Lake reached via Huntsville, on the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk and Dorset at the head of the Lake of Bays. Here capital sport may be had. Camping outfits, fishing tackle, guide, etc., can be secured without trouble at Dorset. An adjunct that will add materially to the popularity of this district is the WaWa Hotel, just built this year. It is modern in every detail and furnishes accommodation for 150 guests.

Experience, the testimony of thousands and the popularity of the several districts located on the lines of the Grand Trunk Railway System, is conclusive

proof that they are the Elysium of the sportsman and the Mecca par excellence of the tourist. Many of the regions reached by the Grand Trunk seem to have been specially prepared for the delectation of mankind.

The Grand Trunk have issued a series of publications handsomely illustrated, descriptive of the several fishing, hunting and tourist districts, that are reached by their lines, copies of which may be had free by applying to G. T. Bell, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN QUEBEC, NEW YORK, BOSTON AND THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

THE many tourists who have in past years visited quaint and historic Quebec and those who contemplate a trip here this coming season will be interested to know that the service of the Quebec Central and Maine Central railroads between Quebec and Portland this summer, is a day run, leaving Quebec at 8 a.m., and arriving in Portland at 7.45 p.m.

Pullman Buffet cars will be run between Quebec and Portland via the beautiful White Mountains.

By no other route can the tourist and traveller reach so many delightful summer resorts, and certainly no other affords such varied and picturesque scenery, as that traversed by the Quebec Central Railway and it's connections. It is easy to determine

upon taking a summer outing, but it is not so easy to decide where to go. Time and purse are factors which assert themselves.

The Quebec Central Railway offers particular facilities to intending holiday makers ; forming, as it does, the intermediate and direct line between Quebec and New York, Boston, Portland, the Eastern and Middle States. Traversing a country of beautiful lakes and rivers, its line leads by the most pleasant ways to the most pleasant places. The train service, consisting of elegant palace cars, which run without change between Quebec and New York, Quebec and Boston, and Quebec and Portland, assure to travellers all modern conveniences and comforts, and at the same time, tickets can be purchased by this route at very moderate prices.

A TYPICAL MARKET SCENE IN QUEBEC
(Photo by the author on Jacques-Cartier Market.)

THE NEW ROUTE TO THE FAR-FAMED ST. MAURICE AND SAGUENAY RIVERS

It is no exaggeration to say that this trip, for grandeur of scenery, is unequalled in America.

It can now be made from either Montreal or Quebec according to the convenience of the passenger, if from Montreal, by the Canadian Northern Quebec Railway (Station St. Catherine St. East) at 8.30 A.M., after arrival of New York and Boston train. For the first twelve miles the line skirts the River St. Lawrence, then follows the valley of the l'Assomption as far as the thriving town of Joliette, thence along the foothills of the Laurentians from which a glimpse of Lake St. Peter and the St. Lawrence Valley is afforded —between St. Justin and Ste. Ursule Stations are Maskinongé Falls (180 ft. high), a grand sight from the car window.

The road is now in the Laurentian Hills and the scenery is magnificent, being a continuous panorama of river, lake and mountain.

At Shawinigan Jct., a branch of 4ù miles runs to Shawinigan Falls, Here the St. Maurice river hurls itself 150 ft. through space forming a most beautiful cataract which has been rightly called " more picturesque than Niagara." An industrial town of over 5,000 pop. has sprung up in the last six years, mainly the result of U. S. and European capital, a Power Co. (50,000 H.P.) Pulp and Paper Mills, Aluminum, Carbide works, etc. Ten miles further in Grand Mere (10 minutes for lunch) on the same river, where another magnificent waterfall and more paper mills are seen,—the scenery is getting wilder and the mountain higher—and numerous fish and game club resorts are passed, this being a great sportsmen's country. At Hervey Jct., the new National Transcontinental Ry. under construction, is crossed, more lakes and waterfalls and Riviere à Pierre Jct., is reached, where, upon advising the Conductor, tourists who desire to see Quebec before going north will remain on board, otherwise they will take the waiting Quebec and Lake St. John train bound for Roberval, Chicoutimi, etc. The run from Rivière à Pierre to Quebec takes about two and a half hours, and the scenery is the finest in the East, special mention might be made of St. Raymond, Lake St. John and Indian Lorette. At this latter point is the Indian village alongside of the beautiful fall of that name. (*See description of Lorette*).

FROM QUEBEC.—The journey for the first 57 miles to Rivière à Pierre Jct. is over the route just described,

a stop being made at the new Lake St. Joseph Hotel for lunch.

LAKE ST. JOSEPH HOTEL

This hotel is built on elevated ground, overlooking one of the most beautiful lakes in Canada, embowered amid the forest-clad Laurentian Mountains, and it is reached in fifty minutes from the City of Quebec by Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, or seven hours from Montreal by Canadian Northern Quebec Ry. All trains run to the Hotel grounds. Mr. H. J. Peppe is manager of this hotel.

From La Tuque Junction, 78 miles from Quebec, at a point where the Batiscan river flows close to the main line of the railway, the new La Tuque branch runs in a north-westerly direction to La Tuque Falls on the St. Maurice river. At this point, close to the

Junction, the stream is crossed by a very substantial steel and masonry bridge. The new line follows for ten miles the Jeannotte River, the outlet of Lake Edward, piercing the Laurentian range through magnificent scenery, passing Lac au Lard and a succession of picturesque lakes and rivers, until it reaches Lake Wayagamack, which is drained into the St. Maurice. La Tuque is the centre of the great St. Maurice lumber district and has an enormous water-power soon to be harnessed for pulp and paper mills. At La Tuque connection is made with river steamers running down the St. Maurice River to Grandes Piles, a distance of seventy miles, through the most delightful scenery—a river trip, which, at many points, rivals the Saguenay in grandeur.

The camps of many fish and game clubs are noticed, the next important stop being Lake Edward.

Owing to its elevation, the purity of its pine-laden air and dry atmosphere, Lake Edward is very much in favor with physicians as an all-the-year-round health resort. There is good hotel accommodations, cottages to rent and excellent fishing.

The climate of Lake St. John and the intervening country is strongly recommended. The soft, balmy air, due to being protected from the rough winds of the St. Lawrence, and to the proximity of forests of pine, spruce and cedar, is very beneficial and exhilarating to invalids. Lake St. John itself is 300 feet above tidewater. The intervening country is much higher, St. Raymond being 458 feet, Rivière à Pierre,

709, Lake Edward 1,212, the Summit 1,504, Kiskisink 1,318 and Lake Bouchette 1,073 feet above tide.

At the 174th mile a beautiful view is had of the approach to Lake St. John, then at Chambord Jct., the train branches off around the western shores of Lake St. John, there is a glimpse of the beautiful Ouiatchouan Falls, and the train pulls up at the door of the Hotel Roberval.

This celebrated house is luxuriously equipped, hot and cold water, electric light, and every convenience of a first-class city hotel. Here the traveller may enjoy an excellent dinner. And if a long stay is not desired, may take the train the same evening for Chicoutimi.

The Lake St. John District extends from the head of navigation of the River Saguenay, at Chicoutimi, to the height of land between Lake St. John and James' Bay, a distance of 220 miles, and from the sources of the waters flowing into Lake St. John, from the east, to the River St. Maurice, and embracing the valley of the River Batiscan, a distance of 200 miles, the whole forming an area of 44,000 square miles, or about 28,000,000 acres. Comparatively little is known of this great country, with the exception of the valley of Lake St. John, of which, within the last few years, has been colonized with great rapidity, and now contains a population of some 50,000. (Excellent land is for sale by the Provincial Government at nominal prices).

Lake St. John a magnificent sheet of water covering an area of about 1000 square miles, is skirted by the

Railway for about one-half of its circumference, and conveys the impression, of an inland sea from the car window.

This lake has become world-famous as the home of the Ouananiche, and sea salmon, which have been propagated through the Roberval Hatchery and been caught there weighing from 15 to 18 pounds. Trout, pike, doré, pickerel and other smaller fish abound in these waters and make this district a veritable sportsman's paradise, moose and caribou being plentiful.

The establishment on the Mistassini River of the Trappist Monks is well worth a visit. These monks, whose order enjoins perpetual silence, devoted themselves to agriculture, and have already turned a wild forest into a centre of colonization, a large number of settlers having followed them into the wilderness.

All trains run to the steamboat wharf at Chicoutimi, connecting there with the steamers of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. Chicoutimi itself and its industries being well worth a visit. The run down the solemn and majestic Saguenay is made in daylight, and is the grandest water trip on the continent. The steamer reaches Quebec early the following morning touching at Murray Bay en route.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THE short route from Quebec to Montreal and points to the westward is by the Intercolonial Railway, and this line also runs south from Quebec to the Lower St. Lawrence and through the Maritime Provinces, a country which is every year becoming better known as the great tourist region of Canada. It is a land in which are found the finest salmon, and trout streams while big and small game abound in Large numbers and where boating and bathing are enjoyed to perfection, and where summer resorts to suit all tastes are found with the advantages of picturesque scenery and a most invigorating climate.

Leaving the depot at Levis for the south, the Intercolonial Railway passes the picturesque villages along the Lower St. Lawrence, reaching Rivière du Loup, Cacouna, Bic, Metis and other watering places, and enters the famed Matapedia Valley. Here begins the wonderful salmon and trout fishing which has given a world-wide reputation to such rivers as the Metapedia, Cascapedia, Restigouche, Nepisiguit and Miramichi, in Quebec and New Brunswick. Along the eastern shore of the latter Province is a country abounding in every kind of fish and all species of game, and with delightful nooks and corners for the tourist.

To the east of New Brunswick, and reached by the Intercolonial Railway, is Prince Edward Island, the garden of the Gulf, a veritable sanitarium for the

invaiid. Before going there, however, one may visit St. John, the busy commercial city, and ascend the deservedly famous river to Fredericton, an excursion which of itself will be a reward for hundreds of miles of travel. Resuming the journey by the Intercolonial, Nova Scotia is reached, and Halifax, the southern terminus of the line, a military and naval station with a wealth of attractions for visitors, may be made the base from which the great variety of rail and water journeys can be undertaken. The most important of these is by the Intercolonial Railway to and through Cape Breton, the Mecca, of so many modern travellers, the beauties of which have supplied the theme for a famous writer's pen. The attractions of this part of the province are so many and varied that he must be an industrious tourist who can see all that is worth seeing in a single season. From Sydney it is only a pleasant steamship sail of six hours to Newfoundland.

The Intercolonial caters to the best class of tourists. It has new and luxurious vestibule trains, with dining, sleeping and parlors cars, and fast time is made to all points. For full informations address the General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Moncton, N. B., or the Assistant General Passenger Agents at Montreal and Halifax.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

No finer or more inviting trip for summer tourists has ever been offered than that from Quebec to the principal cities and towns of the Maritime Provinces

of the Canadian Dominion by the large and commodious steamers of the Quebec Steamship Company. The route traversed by the steamers of this Company from Montreal, P. Q., to Pictou, N. S., extending as it does over more than a thousand miles, has all the advantages of an ocean trip, with the great additional advantage of frequent stops at the finest and most attractive summer resorts in the Dominion. The whole route is rich in historical reminiscences, and abounds in beautiful and picturesque scenery. Leaving Quebec and passing down the St. Lawrence River, the eye is met with a succession of charming views, which are nowhere surpassed upon either continent in beauty and grandeur, and every mile of the distance is crowded with historic recollections pertaining to the early occupancy of Canada by the French and English. The white-housed villages, green fields, stately forests, sloping beaches and towering mountains upon the opposite shores of the St. Lawrence unite in forming a variegated and lovely picture ; and no one can pass over this majestic stream below Quebec without pronouncing it the Queen of American Rivers. Father Point, nearly two hundred miles from Quebec, is where the European-bound steamers leave their pilots, and is a marine telegraph station, whence the passage of steamers and vessels is telegraphed to all parts of the world. A short distance from Father Point is Massacre Island, where long ago two hundred Indians of one tribe were slaughtered by those of another tribe, and

below the Point the voyager gets the last glimpse of the headlands on the north shore of the mighty river. All along the coast is indented with beautiful bays and rivers, abounding in salmon and other fish, and the scenery everywhere is grand and inviting. Gaspé, where Jacques Cartier landed in 1534, four hundred and fifty miles from Quebec, and whether for the short stop which the steamer makes there, or for a sojourn of days or weeks, it will have special attractions for the travellers in its history and its situation, inhabitants and industries. A little further on is Percé, which derives its name from the wonderful pierced rock in front of it, about which cluster a myriad of curious and fascinating legends. The steamers pass down Northumberland Strait, with the brick-colored shores of Prince Edward Island on the one hand and the shores of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the other, calling at Summerside and Charlottetown, and after a few hours' pleasant sail from the latter port, the harbor of Pictou and the end of the Quebec Steamship Company's steamer's voyage is reached.

TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES

BY THE DRIVE :— Time allowed : Fifteen minutes

For one or two persons..... $0 25
For three or four persons..... 0 50

Time allowed : Thirty minutes

For one or two persons..... $0 50
For three or four persons..... 0 75

BY THE HOUR:— For the first hour

For one or two persons..... $1 00
For three or four persons..... 1 25

For every subsequent hour

For one or two persons..... $0 75
For three or four persons..... 1 00

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES

BY THE DRIVE:— Time allowed: Fifteen minutes

For one or two persons..... $0 50
For three or four persons..... 0 75

Time allowed: Thirty minutes

For one or two persons..... $0 75
For three or four persons..... 1 00

BY THE HOUR:

For one or two persons..... $1 25
For three or four persons..... 1 50

BAGGAGE.—For each Trunk or box carried in any such vehicle, 25 cts ; But no charge shall be made for traveling bags, valises, boxes or parcels which passengers carry by hand.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Anglican

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, (Church of England)—Very Rev. H. L. W. Williams, M.A., D.D., Dean and Rector ; Rev. H. R. Bigg, Curate.—Hours of Divine Service : Sundays : 8.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., and 7.00 p.m.—Week days : 9.30 a.m. Holy days and Wednesdays Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.—All seats free.—Strangers welcome.—Church open daily from 9.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.

ST. MATTHEWS CHURCH.—Rev. Canon Frederick George Scott, M.A., D.C.L., Rector ; Rev. E. M. W. Templeman and Rev. Arthur H. Kelly, Curates.—Services : Holy Eucharist, on every Sunday and week day throughout the year at 7.30 a.m., also 1st and 3rd Sundays after Matins, at 10.30 a.m., also 2nd and 4th Sundays at 6.00 a.m. ; Matins every Sunday at 10.30 a.m. ; Evensong at 7.00 p.m. ; Evensong, daily on Week days at 5.00 p.m.—The Church is open daily for private prayers from 7.00 a.m., till 5.30 p.m.—All seats free.

TRINITY CHURCH, (11-13 Stanislas street)—Rev. I. M. Thompson, Rector.—Services Sunday at 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 7.30 p.m. Seats all free.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, (268 St. Valier street).—Rev. E. A. W. King, Rector.—Services on Sundays at 8.00 a,m., 10.30 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Seats all free.

ST. PAUL CHURCH, (499 Champlain street.)—Rev. A. E. Burgett, Rector.—Services at 10.30 a.m. 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.—Bergerville.—Rev. Canon Von Iffland, Rector.—Services Sundays at 11.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.—Sillery Heights, Cap Rouge Road.

Baptist

MCMAHON ST., off Palace and St. John streets—Rev. Mr. King, Pastor.—Sabbath Services 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. School and Bible Class 3 p.m.

Methodist

ST. STANISLAS ST., off St. John and St. Ann streets. Rev. G.H. Williams, B.A. Pastor.—Sabbath Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath School and Bible Classes, 2.45 p.m. Christian Endeavor service, Monday at 8 p.m., and Wednesday evening service, at 8.00 p.m.

Presbyterian

CHALMERS—(St. Ursule street, off St. Louis St.)—Rev. Willie C. Clark, Pastor.—Sabbath Services, 11

a.m. and 7 p.m., Wednesday service, 8 p.m. Monday, at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (St. Ann street.)—Rev. A. T. Love, B.A., Pastor.—Sabbath services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday at 8 p.m.

French Missions

PRESBYTERIAN, (St. John street without), Rev. Mr. Menard, Pastor—Sabbath services 10.30 a.m. Sunday school, 11.30 a.m. ; and 7 p.m. Thursday 8 p.m.

BAPTIST (French Baptist chapel, 21 St. Marguerite street, St. Roch), Rev. E.P.H. King, Pastor—Sabbath services 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 11.45 a.m. Weekly prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m.—Strangers cordially welcome.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES

BASILICA.—Very Rev. Mgr. Faguy.—Service commences (Morning) 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10.00 ; (Vespers) 7.00 p.m. Market square U. T.

ST. PATRICK'S.—Rev. Father Hanley, C.SS.R.—Service commences (Morning) 10.30 ; (Evening) 7.30 McMahon street, U. T.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.—Rev. M. J. Beaudoin.—Service commences (Morning) 5.30,6.30, 7, 8, and 10.00 ; (Afternoon) 7. St. John Street without.

ST. ROCH'S.—Very Rev. Mgr. Ant. Gauvreau.—Service commences (Morning) 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10.00. (Afternoon) 2. (Evening) 6.30 St. Joseph street.

ST. SAUVEUR.—Rev. Father Valiquette.—Service commences (Morning) 5.30, 6.30, 8, 9 and 10; (Afternoon) 2. Boisseauville.

ST. ANGELE DE ST. MALO.—Rev, H. Bouffard.—Service commences (Morning) 5.30 and 10; (Evening 7. St. Bernard street.

CHURCH N.D. OF JACQUES CARTIER.—Rev. M. Cloutie, Service begins Morning 6.30 o'clock, and 10; (Afternoon) 2 o'clock and 7. Corner of St. Joseph and Caron streets, St. Roch's.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—Rev. E. Pagé.—Service commences (Morning) 6; (Afternoon) 4. Lachevrotière street.

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES.—Rev. E. C. Laflamme.—Service begins (Morning) 6.15 and 7. (Afternoon) 7. Notre-Dame street.

CHURCH OF SISTERS OF CHARITY.——Rev. A. Godbout.—Mass every day at 6.10 a.m.—Sunday Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement at 5 p.m. Corner Richelieu and Glacis streets.

MEN'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. Father Ls Champagne.—Services commence (Morning) 5.30; (Afternoon) 5. Corner D'Auteuil and Dauphin streets.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Rev C. A. Gauvreau.—Service commences (Morning) 6; Afternoon 2.

HOTEL DIEU.—Rev. Mr. A. A. Faucher.—Service commences (Morning) 6 ; (Afternoon) 2.30

NOTRE DAME DE LA GARDE.—Rev. Mr. J. B. C. Dupuis.—Service commences (Morning) 9 ; (Afternoon) 6. Cape Blanc.

URSULINES.—Rev. C. E. Gagné.—Services commence (Morning) 6.15 : (Afternoon) 2.

ST. COLUMBA, SILLERY.—Rev. A. E. Maguire, Pastor.—Service 7.30 and 9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE SISTERS OF FRANCISCAN MISSION OF MARY (Grande Allée .—Rev. L. H. Paquet. Service begins (Morning) at 7 and 8.30 and 7 evening.

CHURCH N. D. OF LOURDES (Hermine street, St. Sauveur).—Rev. Father Sanfaçon.—Service at 6.30 and 7 (Morning).

CHURCH N. D. DU CHEMIN (St. Foye's road).—Rev. Father J. E. Desy.—Service 6 and 7.30 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. ZEPHIRIN. (Stadacona). -Rev. L. J. A. Dion.—Service at 9 a.m.

CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES (Limoilou).--Rev. Father Albert.—Service 7 and 9.30 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE PATRONAGE DE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL (Côte d'Abraham . -Rev. Father Nunesvais. Services (Morning) 6.30. 7.00 and 8,00 (Afternoon) 4.00.

Places of Interest in and About Quebec

Citadel
Governor's Garden
Wolfe and Montcalm Monument
Duke of Kent's Residence
House where Montgomery was laid out
Montcalm's Residence
South African Monument
Garrison Club
Plains of Abraham
Martello Towers
Drill Hall—Q.A.A.A. Grounds
Wolfe's Monument
Parliament House
Dufferin Terrace
Champlain Monument
Chateau Frontenac
City Hall—Court House
Grand Battery
French Cathedral
English Cathedral
Quebec Seminary
Laval University
Cardinal's Palace
Ursuline Convent
St. Louis, Kent and John's Gates
N.-D. des Victoires Church, built in 1688
Shrine Ste. Anne de Beaupré
Montmorency Falls
Spencer Wood, Governor's Residence
Cap Rouge
Indian Village, Lorette
Levis Forts—Chateau Bigot
Island of Orleans
Lake St. Joseph, with its new Hotel
Seven Falls at St. Anne
Site of new Bridge
Daily Telegraph's New Building

COUNTRY FARM HOUSE

QUEBEC HISTORICAL DATA

1535.—Jacques Cartier landed on the banks of the St. Charles, Sept. 14.

1608.—Quebec founded by Samuel de Champlain, who built a house and fort in Lower Town.

1615.—Arrival of three Recollet Fathers.

1617.—Arrival of first emigrant.

1620.—Foundation of Fort St. Louis.

1625.—Fathers Piat, Sagard and Lalemant, first Jesuit priests.

1629.—Quebec surrendered to General Kirk.

1632.—Quebec returned to the French by Treaty between England and France.

1635.—Death of Champlain, first Governor, Dec. 25.

1638.—Earthquake shock (June 11.)

1639.—Detachment Ursuline and Hospitalieres arrive (Aug. 1), the former in charge of Madame de la Peltrie.

1647.—Excavations for Chateau St. Louis begun.

1650.—Ursuline Convent destroyed by fire.

1663.—Earthquake shocks.

1663.—Privileges of One Hundred Associates lapses and Royal Government established.

1663.—Governor M. de Mesy and Bishop Laval arrive. (Sept. 15.)

1665.—Arrival of Governor de Councelles, M. Jean Talon, Intendant and Marquis de Tracy with officers of Fortune.

1672.—Appointment of Count de Frontenac Governor of New France.

1690.—Quebec besieged by Admiral Phipps and repulsed by Frontenac.

1698.—Death of Frontenac, (Quebec.)

1711.—Besieged by the English, but without success.

1759.—Battle of the Plains of Abraham, Sept. 13.

1760.—Capitulation of Quebec, April 18, and Battle of Ste. Foye, a French victory, April 18.

1763.—Canada ceded by treaty to England.

1775.—Blockade of Quebec by Generals Montgomery and Arnold, Nov. 10.

1775.—Death of Montgomery, Dec. 31, during early morning assault upon Quebec.

1776.—Retreat of Americans from Quebec, May 6.

1791-4.—Duke of Kent, father of the late Queen Victoria, Commander of 7th Fusiliers, stationed at Quebec.

1792.—First Parliament under Lord Dorchester.

1793.—Establishment of first English Church and Bishopric under Rev. Jacob Mountain.

1812.—War between Great Britain and United States. Americans ordered to leave Quebec under penalty of arrest.

1815.—Public and private stores and several wharves destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upwards of $1,000,000, Sept.

1822-32.—Fortifications, walls around city, etc., built at a cost of $35,000,000.

1832.—Cholera outbreak.

1833.—Launching of Royal William, the first steamship to cross the Ocean.

1837-9.—Canadian Rebellion. Founding of present firm Holt, Renfrew & Co., Limited.

1845.—Awful fire, 1650 houses, the dwellings of 12,000 persons, burnt to the ground, May 28.

1845.—Another great fire, 1365 houses burnt, June 28.

1846.—Theatre destroyed by fire, 50 lives lost, Jan. 12.

1852.—Laval University founded.

1856.—Quebec made the seat of Government, April 17.

1860.—Quebec visited by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, Aug. 18-23.

1864.—Confederation Conference.

1866.—Great fire in the French quarter; 2500 houses and 17 churches destroyed and nearly 20,000 persons made homeless, Oct. 14.

1867.—Dominion of Canada created and proclaimed July 1.

1869-70.—Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, serves with his regiment in Quebec.

1870.—Great fire; 500 houses burnt, May 24.

1876.—Great fires in St. John's commercial district, 9 churches and 7 hotels said to be destroyed, June, 18.

1876.—Dissensions between the Lieutenant-Governor Luc Letellier de St. Juste and his Ministers.

1881.—600 houses destroyed by fire, June 8-9, 1881.

1884.—Dynamite explosions, destroying part of new Parliament buildings, Oct. 11. Prince of Wales visits Quebec.

1887.—Destructive fire in the Citadel; the powder magazine saved; about $150,000 damage, July 6-7.

1887.—Real Angers appointed Lieutenant-Governor.

1888.—Thunderstorm with great loss of life and property, Aug. 16.

1889.—Fire in the suburb of St. Sauveur; about 700 houses destroyed; great distress, May 15-16.

1889.—Jesuits' Estate Act passed, Aug.

1889.—Landslide below the Citadel, at the west end of Dufferin Terrace, 7 dwellings fell, and 66 people killed. Terrace repaired 1907-8.

1890.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received warmly, June 10,

1890.—Visit of the Comte de Paris, banquet, Oct. 28.

1890.—At St. Joseph de Levis, a railway train runs off the bridge, about 10 lives lost, Dec. 18.

1891.—Destructive boiler explosion at Hare Point, several persons killed, Feb. 12.

1892.—Great fire at Hedleyville, 120 families homeless, Sept. 9.

1892.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau appointed Lieut.-Governor, Dec. 14.

1892.—Hon. C. de Boucherville resigns, succeeded by Hon. Mr. Taillon as Premier, Dec. 14.

1894.—Death of Sir Narcisse Belleau, ex-Lieut.-Governor, Sept. 14.

1894.—Death of Honore Mercier, ex-Premier, Oct. 30.

1898.—Death of Cardinal Taschereau, first Canadian Cardinal, April 13.

1899.—First Canadian Contingent sails for South Africa.

1901.—Visit of Prince and Princess of Wales, on Empire tour.

1905.—Arrival C. P. R. Coy's new steamers Empresses of Britain and Ireland. Quebec made the Canadian summer port.

1907.—Canadian Northern (Mackenzie & Mann), purchase Quebec and Lake St. John.

1907.—Collapse of portion Quebec Bridge, which is to be the longest spanned water archway in the world. Over 75 lives lost.

1908.—Laval monument, (cost $50,000) unveiled.

1908.—Tercentenary celebration and visit of Prince of Wales, England's future King.

Crossing the St. Lawrence.

BOOKS OF QUEBEC

Carrel's Illustrated Guide and Map of Quebec, paper	$ 25
leather	75
Quebec Under Two Flags, by Doughty and Dionne, cloth	2 50
Doughty dition de Luxe, 2 vols	6 00
The Legions of the St. Lawrence, by Sir James LeMoine	75
Picturesque Quebec, by Sir James LeMoine	1 50
Golden Dog, by William Kirby, F.R.S.C., paper	75
" " " " " cloth	1 25
Seats of the Mighty, by Sir Gilbert Parker, paper	75
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From My Quebec Scrap Book, by J. M. Fairchild.. 2 00
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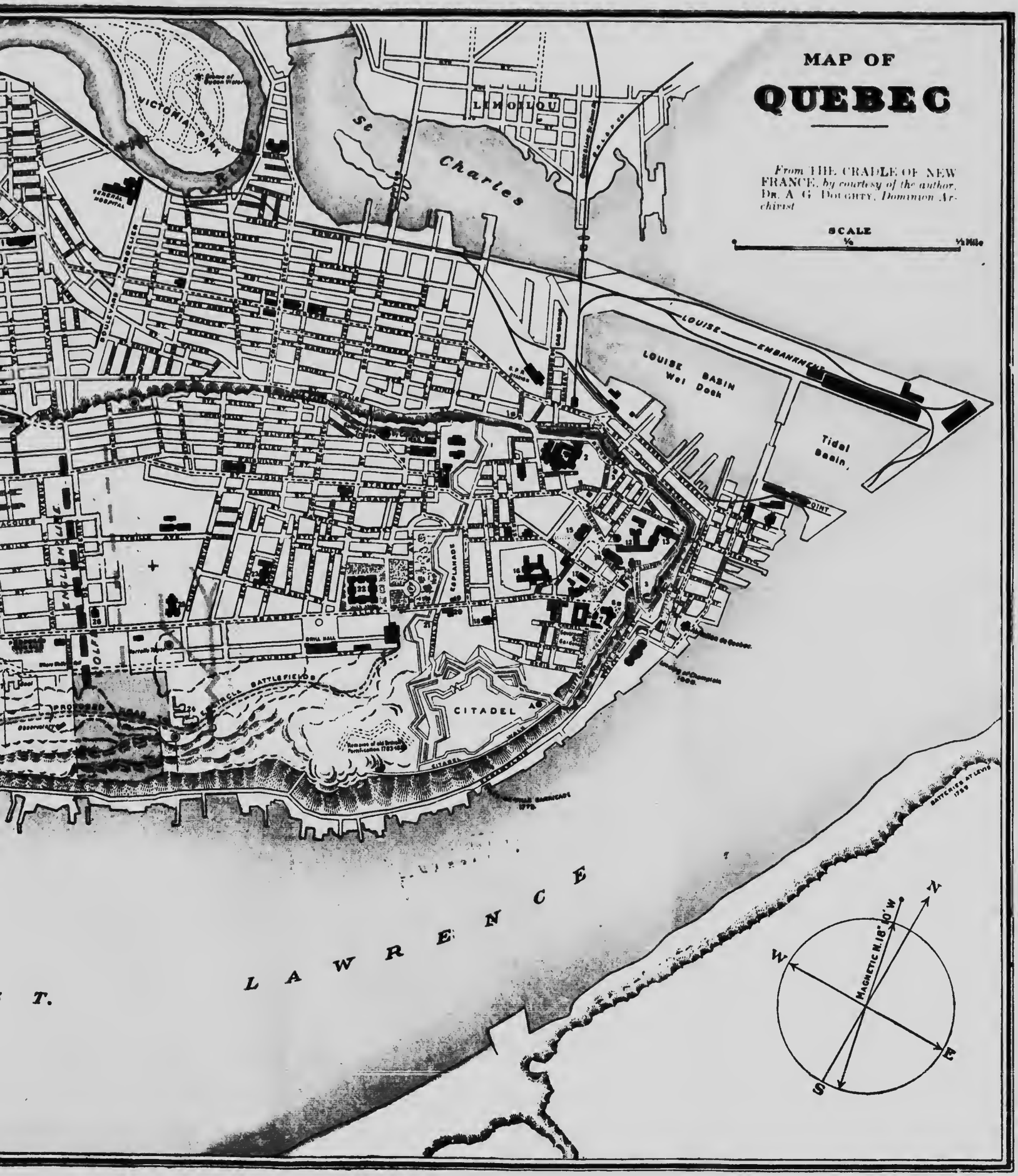
MAP OF
QUEBEC
From THE CRADLE OF NEW FRANCE, by courtesy of the author, DR. A. G. DOUGHTY, Dominion Archivist
SCALE
VICTORIA PARK
St. Charles
LEMOYNE
LOUISE EMBANKMENT
LOUISE BASIN
Wet Dock
Tidal Basin
POINT
CITADEL
ST. LAWRENCE
MAGNETIC N. 18° 30' W.
N
E
S
W

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